# The Weekly Post.

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### THE CHEMISTRY OF CHARACTER.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

John and Peter, and Robert and Paul,
God in his wisdom created them all,
John was a statesman, and Peter a slave,
Robert a preacher, and Paul was a knave,
Evil or good, as the case might be,
White or colored, or bond or free,
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul—
God in His wisdom created them all.

Out of earth's elements mingled with flame,
Out of life's compounds of glory and shame,
Fashioned and shaped by no will of their own,
And helplessly into life's history thrown;
Born by the law that compels men to be,
Born to conditions they could not foresee,
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul—
God in His wisdom created them all.

John was the head and the heart of his State;
Was trusted and honored, was noble and great;
Peter was made 'neath life's burdens to groan,
And never once dreamed that his soul was his own:
Robert great glory and honor received,
For zealously preaching what no one believed;
While Paul of the pleasures of sin took his fill,
And gave up his life to the service of ill.

It chanced that these men in their passing away
From earth and its conflicts, all died the same day.
John was mourned through the length and
breadth of the land;
Peter fell 'neath the lash of a merciless hand;
Robert died with the praise of the Lord on his
tongue,
While Paul was convicted of murder and hung,
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul—
God in His wisdom created the all.

Men said of the statesman—"How noble and
brave;"
But of Peter, alas! "He was only a slave;"
Of Robert—"'Tis well, with his soul, it is well,"
While Paul they consigned to the torments of
hell.

Born by one law, through all nature the same,
What made them differ, and who was to blame?
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul—
God in His wisdom created them all.

Out in the region of infinite light,
Where the soul of the black man is pure as the
white—
Out where the spirit, thro' sorrows made wise,
No longer resorts to deception and lies—
Out where the flesh can no longer control
The freedom and faith of the God-given soul,
Who shall determine what change shall befall
John, or Peter, and Robert, and Paul?

John may in wisdom and goodness increase,
Peter rejoice in infinite peace,
Robert may learn that the truths of the Lord
Are more in the spirit and less in the word,
And Paul may be blest with a holier birth
Than the passions of men had allowed him on
earth.
John, and Peter, and Robert, and Paul—
God in His wisdom created them all.

### LIFE IN AN ITALIAN PRISON.

**The Way in Which the Welfare of Convicts is Looked After.**

[From the London Daily News.]

Even under the condicions of penal servitude for life the convict in an Italian prison has much to solace him. Come with me to the vast prison of Civita Vecchia, and let us see how the criminals there get through the twelve hours. Though not so unexceptionably clean and tidy as our great county prisons, the "bagno," as it is called, of Civita Vecchia is swept and garnished to a degree undreamed of even in middle-class Italian houses. The criminals (not including those who endure solitary confinement) lead lives of luxury—compared, at least, with what a majority of them have been accustomed to. Certainly, their lot might be envied by many a herdsman or ploughman of the adjacent Campagna.

The obliging superintendent will conduct you into the workshop for lithography, where every facility is afforded for perfecting one's self in the art. The room is large and commodious, with two handsome windows, and the walls are of a brilliant whiteness it does the eye good to contemplate. The iron gratings outside those windows are thoughtfully concealed from the gaze of inmates by a lovely arabesque of convolvulus, and in the centre of this fragrant and eye-soothing arbor a canary trills his thick-garbled notes from an elegant cage. And for whom has this well-appointed lithograph studio been reserved? For convicted forgers of bank notes! And these promising votaries of realistic art, when they proceed from labor to refreshment, how they fare? They have, at fixed hours, their rations of rich, warm soup and their fresh rolls of bread, such as millions of hard-working Italians taste only on special occasions. But that is not enough for them. Every prisoner can spend from 50 to 60 centimes a day in the bettolino, a sort of canteen where refreshments of a more exhilarating kind than those recognized in the regulations may be had for money. Nay, if supplied by friends outside, or if successful in gambling, they can lay out from one to two francs on creature-comforts per diem. On inquiring into the earnings of the prisoners, I found that 150 centimes a day was by no means an uncommon wage, and of these there are 50 paid to the establishment, while 75 may be spent as the earner likes, and twenty-five are put in the savings bank for him, against the day for his getting out. The average sum each prisoner lays out upon himself in the bettolino is 50 centimes per diem—a sum about equal to that assigned for their table expenses to inferior officers in the army. And how superior is it to the pay of the soldiers of the line—the flower of the Italian youth who are every year called out to serve with the colors—who get no more than 10 centimes or a penny a day!

Two of the greatest ruffians now immured in Italian prisons are Agnoletti and Giuseppe Luciani. Both are sentenced to penal servitude for life, but how do they pass their time? Agnoletti, till the other day, was living in complete idleness, varied by reading. He is now the schoolmaster of the prison, and enjoys a life of comparative ease. As for Luciani, the murderer of Sonzogno, he finds life pretty comfortable with his books and his writing materials in the pleasant waters of Gaeta. He could never bring himself to wear the green cap, the badge of life prisoners: he would never don the waistcoat of the bagno, and he would never put off his air of "Gentleman Luciani." A recent visitor to the hulks of San Strafasco found him a dandy in dress, scrupulously careful of every detail of the outer man, while his hands, unlike those of the horny-gadzooked son of toil, or of others even of his fellow prisoners, were as smooth and white as when he used to gesticulate with them to audiences in Roman cafes.

### THE CHINESE LITERATI.

**Ambitious Youths of the Celestial Empire Qualified for Statesmanship.**

[From the Celestial Empire.]

The education which qualifies a Chinaman of to-day is in all its greater bearings precisely that of say a thousand years ago. There are the twenty short chapters containing almost all that is authentically known of the life and teachings of Confucius; there are the works of Mencius in seven sections, compiled in much the same manner as the preceding, with a view to set before the world the sententious utterances of these great ethical teachers or antiquity; and further, there are two abstruse philosophical treatises, which, with the above mentioned more lengthy works, go to make up that portion of Chinese literature known as the Four Books. When these have been learned by heart, the student proceeds to commit to memory, in like manner, as much as possible of what we vulgarly call the Five Classics, consisting of the Book of History, which deals with a period extending from something like B. C. 2300 to B. C. 700; of the Book of Changes, in which a system of philosophy is based upon the permutations of a given number of unmeaning symbols; of the Book of Poetry, which may be said to correspond in many ways with our Psalms of David; of the Book of Rites, in which official etiquette and court ceremonial are treated with an impracticable minuteness; and lastly, of Spring and Autumn, an historical work from the pen of Confucius himself, recording the chief events of the sage's native State for about three centuries previous to his own time. These are the works which candidates at the public examinations are supposed to have at their fingers' ends, though sometimes they only have them up their sleeves in the more tangiable form of a diamond edition. At any rate, the success or failure of a candidate is made to depend upon the ability he displays in elucidating themes taken from these volumes, and the skill with which he can throw off a copy of verses, correctly rymed and accented, and teeming with elegant and appropriate allusions to the past.

It will readily be conceived that, in view of the nature of the test before him, the candidate does not confine himself to a mere parrot knowledge of the classical texts upon which he will be examined. He pores over tome after tome of commentary and other exegetical aid, comparing the conclusions of the scholars who flourished at various literary epochs, and interpreted the difficult passages, each more or less in accordance with the spirit of the age in which he lived. He reads volume after volume of the ponderous histories of Sze Ma-Kwang and Sze Ma-Ts'ien, and lingers over favorite poets and essay writers in the hope of attracting to himself something of the inspiration which secured them success and carried them on to fame.

The knowledge that is really useful is invariably gained afterward. The Chinese official begins life with a stock in trade which would better fit him for a pedagogue; the intimate acquaintance with men and their motives, which so often distinguishes the statesman in his later years, is picked up in the arena of public business, and not derived from books. His mind is doubtless qualified, for that is made receptive of the practical knowledge of real life by the course upon which he has been trained; but as a set-off against this he imbibes, with his learning, a spirit of fixed and immutable principles, and a firm belief in the superiority of the past over the present, both of which cling about him and encumber him through the whole of his official career.

### An Angelic Creature.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

For once in the history of the Union Depot its roof has sheltered a woman who knew just where she wanted to go, the train she was to take, the hour for departure, and the time for arrival. She appeared to be about forty-five years of age, and she had flat feet, a peaked nose, and a voice which didn't admit of any argument. No notice might have been taken of her among the scores of others had she not inquired the way to the waiting room, and added, "Thank ye, though it's your business to answer all questions! That's all I want to ask of you, and you can continue your promenade?"

"Going out on the train?" queried the officer.

"Would I lug a big carpet bag out here and stand around in the cold if I wasn't?" she sharply answered.

"Going South, I 'spose?" he queried as she moved away.

"Spose away, then!" she snapped, as she lifted her satchel. Entering the ladies' waiting room, she found the seats all taken. A portly man, reading a paper and taking a heap of comfort, occupied one of the seats, and, halting before him, she dropped her satchel with an awful thud, and said:

"Now you get right outer here. This place is for ladies and you are a great big fat man and orter be ashamed of yourself for crowding in among us!"

"I—ah—ah—?" he began, when she interrupted—

"Then stand up! My legs are tired walking down here, and I'm not going to stand around while you sit down!"

"Certainly—allow me—ah—yes!" he stammered, as he rose up and gave her the seat.

"That's mere man like," she growled, as she settled down, "but it seems to me that if I was you I'd feel sort o' sneaking in here! The more I see of fat men, the worse I hate 'em."

The fat man had a wife and two children in there, but he wasn't a minute getting through the door. For the next fifteen minutes the old lady sat very erect and stared around her, and then she started out to get her ticket, lugging her satchel on her hip. A bootblack espied her and called out:

"Shell I carry yer baggage wagon, Aunt Sary?"

"Boy!" she replied as she dropped the satchel and reached for his collar, "I haven't got any baggage wagon, and in the next place I'm not Aunt Sary to anybody! If you want your heels jerked over the roof of this depot you just give me the least of sass!"

"Scuse me, but don't pinch so hard," said the boy, and he squirmed out of her clutch and retreated a safe distance to look at her and rejoice that he was not her son.

She walked up to the ticket window, put down a lot of silver and said:

"I want a ticket to Jackson, and I don't want any talk about it! I know why I'm going, how long I want to stay, and who I'm going to see."

Her ticket was handed her without a word, and as she passed on to the gate she said to the official there:

"Tend right to your business! There is no occasion for your asking where I'm going or if I've got a ticket!"

"Pass on, madam," he replied.

"Don't try to flatter me!" she called back. "Your business is to see that passengers git on the right train, and the less you madam around the better it will be for you."

### THE ORIGIN OF INDIAN CORN.

'Tis said that ever so long ago
A young maid walked by the river side,
Singing sweetly, soft and low,
To the music of the tide.
And the little maid was passing fair,
With eyes of tender, sunny blue,
With rosy lips, and floating hair
Of a wondrous golden hue.

Her fairy step on the velvet sod
Was light and soft as the falling snow;
But it reached the ears of a river god,
Who lived in the waves below.
He saw the maid with her floating hair,
Her rosy lips and her rounded form,
Her teeth like pearls. At the vision rare
His heart grew bold and warm.

"So fair a sight has never met
My eyes before," said the ardent god
"These mossy banks have never yet
By one so fair been trod!
The river maids are fair to see;
But never one shall my eyes behold,
Though I live a thousand years," said he,
"Like this maid of mortal mould."

So said the god. "I will seek her side;
I must bring her home to live with me.
She must be mine, whate'er betide!"
Said this vain god, boastfully.
Then with a leap he left the flood,
With never a care for right or wrong.
And sought the maiden where she stood,
Singing her little song.

Fear lent her wings. Afar she spies
A bank of reeds, tall, dark and dense;
And in this sorest need she flies
Still to their frail defense.
She said: "Oh, Reeds, I pray you hide
Me safe and sure from his cruel art."
They crowded around on every side;
Each reed had a tender heart.

They wound around her trembling form,
They twined themselves in her sunny hair;
To save the maid from threatening harm,
They wrought a marvel there.
For lo! when he parted the slender wall—
He looked on the simple power with scorn—
There in the midst, fair, straight and tall,
Stood a stalk of Indian corn.

This is the reason that night and morn
A gentle sigh, as of one who grieves
Over some loss, fills the fields of corn
And flutters its haunted leaves.
This is the reason it whispers so:
'Tis the soul of the maiden prisoned there,
That night and day, with a murmur low,
Burdens the summer air.

*—Carlotta Perry in the Independent*

### KATIE FOSTER.

"Here is the wish-bone, girls; who wants it?" Aunt Kitty said, holding up the well dried and polished bone.

Three merry voices and three bright young faces looked eagerly into hers, pleading to be the favored one.

"I'll have to give it to the nearest to me, my little Katie; and she is the nearest to marrying too, I guess. Here now, pull with Mabel or Jeane, and see if I am right," Aunt Kitty said, as she patted her favorite niece's blushing face.

Katie took the bone, hesitated for a moment, and then holding it toward Mabel said:

"Jeane, you can afford to wait until next time, being the youngest. Pull, Mabel. Oh! don't take such a hold! Just by the very end. Now!"

The bone snapped, and Aunt Kitty cried out. "That's all right—I knew it. Now, pet, put it over the hall door and wish."

"The first unmarried man that comes under the wish-bone is to be her husband," answered Aunt Kitty, gravely.

"What nonsense you are putting into these wild girls' heads, Catherine!" said their mother, who had stood unnoticed in the door for a few moments.

"Come, Katie, make your wish, and up with the bone," said Mabel.

Katie followed her sisters into the hall. Mounting the chair placed for her she put the wish-bone over the door, jumped down laughing, and said: "There are three we may confidently expect, 'Squire Ellwood, Dr. Farleigh and Willie. There, listen! He's coming now, I think. No, there is some one coming from the village," Katie answered.

It was too dark to see the look of disappointment as she arose, saying:

"I must light the lamp; it may be some one coming here."

She had scarcely done it before the gate latch was heard; and a familiar step after.

Mabel said, "It is 'Squire Ellwood."

"Run quick! pull down the bone—don't let him come under it," cried Katie.

Mabel flew to do her bidding. Too late! The door opened, and without any ceremony the squire walked in, exclaiming in a loud, genial voice:

"Why, bless me! I liked to have knocked down my little lady-love with my rough entry."

"Tis not Kate; it's me—Mabel," she answered, in her confusion.

How Mabel ever came to single Katie out as one so expressed by the squire she could not tell herself, except their connection with the wishbone, then in her mind.

"Ha, ha, ha! what a wise little girl you are!" laughed the squire, patting the blushing cheeks, and following Mabel to the sitting room.

The squire did not stay long that evening. Scarcely had he got out of sight when Katie heard another step, well known and well loved. Willie had come at last. Surely Kate would be like herself then, her sister thought. She did her very best to be merry, and occasionally, during the time of Willie's stay; she would break into a musical little laugh, but as Willie noticed, it was quickly followed by a sigh. Drawing her away to himself, he whispered.

"What is it, darling?"

In an instant her eyes were swimming in tears; and she shook her head, saying: "You will laugh at me if I tell you."

"I may laugh away your tears, I trust, Katie darling; but I'll promise not to laugh at you. Now tell me what troubles my own little girl?"

He drew it out of her; the story of the bone, her wish, 'Squire Ellwood being the first to come under it; and concluded by saying: "Oh, Willie, why did you not come by as you went to town? Then you would have been the first."

"Why, Kattie, I went early this morning. But never fear; if you will come I'll take you away from a dozen 'squires, you dear, frightened little bird," Willie said.

He went away soon after. Katie accompanied him, with her sisters, as far as the garden gate, where the incidents of the afternoon and evening were talked and laughed over—Mabel giving a humorous account of her performance in the hall—until Katie was at last won from her gloom.

Willie Holden was the only son of an old and esteemed friend of Katie's mother, and their nearest neighbor. The young folks had grown up together, and the union of Katie and Willie was looked forward to by both mothers with confidence and great pleasure. Still, there was no engagement; only a sort of quiet understanding between all parties.

'Squire Ellwood was Captain Foster's "best friend," as the captain always said when referring to the 'squire.

Often this friend had come to the captain's relief in financial difficulties.

Many times Mrs. Foster had said to her daughters:

"There is no better man living than 'Squire Ellwood. But for him we might have been homeless. Pray God's blessing for him every day, my children, and love him as dearly as though he were your father's brother, for he has been as one to him."

The 'squire was a man of abundant means, with no one nearer of kindred to him than a distant cousin to share it with.

Some folks wondered that he had never married, and why he did not then.

He was not too old, by any means—only 55—and handsome enough surely to please anybody.

Others declared that he had been disappointed in his young days.

A beautiful woman had jilted him, and he had no faith in any woman since. The next day 'Squire Ellwood came early, and was closeted a long time with Captain Foster.

After he had gone there was another long conference between the captain and his wife.

The girls knew nothing of this, as they were off to a picnic.

But Aunt Kitty's mind was sorely exercised. At length, however, she concluded that her brother-in-law was financially uneasy again.

Captain Foster was a very extravagant man, living far beyond his means, fond of all the good things of life, and, a few of his neighbors hinted, some of the bad things, too. At any rate, he truly lived for the day only, taking no thought for the future, and, consequently, he often needed the 'Squire's help.

There was a look of pain on Mrs. Foster's face that no one understood. At length it all came out. 'Squire Ellwood wanted to marry Katie. Aunt Kittie scolded and threatened, coaxed and cried, but all to no effect. Katie's father favored his friend's suit.

Poor Katie! It was a dreadful shock to her at first. She declared it would break her heart, and she knew she would die if she had to marry any other than Willie. Katie dearly loved her handsome father, and ever before his word had been her law, but then she felt as if she must rebel.

"If I only should suffer," she said, "I would not mind it so much. But how can I hurt Willie so dreadfully?"

Then Captain Foster took her with him into his sanctum, where they remained all the forenoon; after which the poor child came forth very pale, but calm and decided.

She would marry the 'Squire! The news flew quickly enough to the next farm. Willie laughed at it.

Preparations for the wedding were hastened. Three days before the one fixed for the marriage Katie and her aunt stood watching the vessel that bore Willie away from his native land. As the poor girl turned to go in Aunt Kittie saw the trembling lip, and, putting her arm about her, she said: Oh, my darling, this is too cruel! They are breaking your heart, I know."

"No, no, aunt. This has hurt me badly, but 'tis not forever. If I should have made my father miserable, I should feel it in years to come. I cannot understand how it is that I am not more troubled except that I am guided, and comforted too, by a higher power," Katie said.

But when the announcement came again and again, he declared, unless from Katie's lips he would not believe it.

So he went to her, she declaring it must be the last time they should meet, and he vowing he would take her from the 'squire, if at the very altar.

"You are mine, Katie and I cannot give you up. Why will you wreck the happiness of both? I know that you are suffering, and I—"

"Willie," she said; "stop. Say no more. This matter is decided. My own feelings were not considered when I agreed to—" Her voice quivered; she could not speak those words to Willie

"I chose between you and my father which I should make—miserable. That was it. I could not bear to think of you so. I dare not decide against him. Willie is young and can bear it better, and in time another will comfort him, I said. And so it must be. Now go, Willie, far away for awhile until we shall both feel better. Good-bye."

He sprang forward to catch her to his heart, but she fled from him and escaped to the next room, sending her mother to soothe him as best she could.

The wedding day dawned brightly. Katie stood at the window watching the sun rise, and thinking how many, many times it would go down ere she should return to her home, a knock at the door recalled her. She opened it to her mother, who handed her a letter. She knew the handwriting, and opened it without comment. It was dated the night before, and read:

"My Darling: Ever since, in baby tones, you lisped my name, I have loved you; yet the idea of ever winning you for my own has been of very recent birth. How I ever have conceived it I have wondered. You, so young and fair; I world worn, very weary at times, and so near life's close, would seem no proper mates. You have made me very happy. I feel that in your heart there is a germ of love for me, which I know will grow greater; I feared otherwise, and was impelled to gain you, if possible. To-morrow is so near. Yet to-night a feeling, not of sadness or gloom, but rather of warning, has stolen over me, and seems to promise no morrow for me.

"There is a strange feeling about my heart perhaps the fullness of joy is too great. God bless you, my Katie! In life or death I will prove to you how dear you are, and how grateful I am that you have given me good hope for future happiness. Yours, E. Ellwood."

Katie raised her eyes from the letter inquiringly to her mother, and then noticed for the first time, how pale she was.

"What is the matter, mother? Are you ill?" she asked, anxiously.

"Katie, my child; that letter—what said it? I thought perhaps it might prepare you——"

"Ill! Is he ill? Oh, yes, it has. We must go to him—"

"He is dead my child."

Yes, the good man had passed from earth. They mourned him sincerely, none more than Katie. Not as the lost lover she thought of him but the friend so true, whose every thought and deed had been for her happiness. With the exception of a few small legacies and charitable donations, all of Squire Ellwood's large fortune was Katie's.

Poor Willie, in a far-off distant land, was grieving over Katie's loss. Nearly a year had passed before the news reached him, and almost as long after ere he returned to find Katie more lovely than ever. His wooing was not of a protracted nature, you may be sure. Years have passed, and now fair daughters gather around Katie's table. Some times the wish bone is dried and put over the door. While the merry girls are waiting and watching for the coming of some one, their mother's heart goes back to the time when her young life was clouded by the near fulfillment of Aunt Kitty's prophecy, and a prayer ascends to heaven for the peace and future happiness of her children.

### LINCOLN AND STANTON.

**Their First Meeting in Court and Stanton's Appointment.**

[Donn Piatt in Washington Capital.]

To those who knew the men, the offer of the War Office by Lincoln and the acceptance by Stanton were matters of much amazement. Stanton was not only a pro-slavery Democrat of the most violent sort, but he had a contempt for Lincoln. This had been expressed in a way that cut Lincoln to the quick, although he was not a man of much sensitiveness. Stanton had been employed as leading counsel in a railroad case, and a few moments before the case was called at Cincinnati he learned that Lincoln was to appear as his associate counsel. Stanton threw down his brief in disgust, and announced to his clients that if that "Illinois ape," as he called Mr. Lincoln, was to appear, he (Stanton) would abandon the case.

It was extremely awkward; but as Mr. Stanton alone was in a position to conduct the trial in behalf of his clients, there was nothing left for them but to inform Mr. Lincoln.

We have heard Secretary Stanton frequently tell of the affair, and the insult offered the man who subsequently became our President was really pitiable. It was a hot summer day, with the thermometer marking the 90's, and Lincoln appeared in a long linen duster, with a carpet-sack, from which he took books and papers, and proceeded to place them upon the court-room table. Not only did his long, slender, angular figure and awkward motions attract attention, but his linen duster exhibited on the back, in two splotches resembling the map of North and South America, where the perspiration had dampened the coat.

When he appeared, with his queer old carpet-sack, and proceeded to spread his authorities upon the table, he was quite self-possessed, or, as Stanton said, "peert." After, however, when taken aside and told of what the leading counsel had said, and that he could not appear, he returned for his papers and books with an abashed air that told the insult had struck in.

It was after such treatment that President Lincoln offered Mr. Stanton the War Department.

It is a Spanish proverb which says that a wronged man is never forgiven, and Stanton hated Lincoln to the last, although he accepted a place under the man he displsed.

The feeling with which he accepted the place was shown in what he said to us, in our room at Willard's, a few days before he went into office. Referring to the rumors, we asked if it was true that he had been tendered the Secretaryship. He replied in the affirmative.

"How strange," we said; "and you decline, of course?"

"On the contrary, I have accepted."

"Why, what will you do?" we asked, much amazed, and referring solely to his personal relation to Lincoln.

"Do?" he responded, his eyes gleaming through his spectacles. "I intend first of all to take Lorenzo Thomas up with a pair of tongs and drop him from the nearest window. Then I will make Abe Lincoln President. Then I intend making this fraud, McClellan, fight, or give place to a man who will."

Of these three mighty resolves the first alone proved impossible. Old *ad interim* lived to threaten Stanton with expulsion after Lincoln ceased to live and McClellan to be of any significance.

### A Bloody Battle.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

The battle of Torgau, fought by Frederick the Great in 1760, is well known to have been one of the most murderously contested actions which have ever taken place, but until lately no trustworthy enumeration has ever been given of the killed, wounded and missing on either side. In the last number of the *Militar Wochenblatt*, the organ of the German general staff, carefully prepared tables are published of the losses suffered by the several Prussian regiments of cavalry and battalions of infantry engaged, and from these it appears that the fifty-nine battalions which took part in the action, and which numbered altogether 26,000 officers and men, lost a total of 15,650 officers and men, or about 60 per cent. of their aggregate effective. In the thirty-nine battalions which fought under the personal direction and immediate orders of the King, the proportion of losses was even greater; so that after the action the five battalions of grenadiers had to be formed into one batalion, the remnants of six batalions of two other regiments being also temporarily organized into one battalion. Of the 26,000 infantry soldiers who went into action, 3,350 were killed, 7,950 were wounded, while 3,130 were reported as missing. As a contrast to this terrible proportion of killed, wounded and missing, it may be mentioned that the loss suffered at Gravelotte amounted to only one-eleventh of the whole number of troops engaged on both sides, at Worth and Marsla-Tour to one-sixth, at Spicheren to one-eighth, at Koniggratz to one-fifteenth only, and at Magenta and Solferino to one-eleventh.

### Throwing Eggs at Grant

[Chicago Times.]

The young hoodlums who bombarded Gen. Grant with aged eggs at Galesburg on Tuesday evening last have been arrested. After a protracted search by the Sheriff, assisted by the whole constabulary of Knox county, the young rascals were run to cover and captured. The following telegram, received on yesterday by Traffic Manager Smith, of the Burlington road, tells the story: "The three boys who threw the eggs here last Tuesday night have been captured, confessed the crime, and declare that they were not put up to it by older persons. Their ages are thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen years. All will be done to them that the law will allow."

Miss Fletcher, a young American girl living at Venice, who, under the name of George Fleming, has published two clever novels, "A Nile Novel,' and "Mirage," is engaged to be married to Lord Wentworth. Miss Fletcher is a step-daughter of Mr. Eugene Benson, the artist.

### HORATIO SEYMOUR.

**A Formidable Movement to Nominate Him for President.**

**He is to be Called Out by Tilden, Bayard, Thurman, Hendricks and Others.**

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

New York, November 11.—There is a formidable movement in progress here to induce Horatio Seymour to reconsider his determination to remain in private life, and modify his refusal to again accept public position, by bringing a pressure on him to accept the Democratic Presidential nomination. Its success is doubtful; but one of the ways suggested is for a united call upon Governor Seymour by such prominent Democrats as Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Hancock, Judge Black, Ewing and others to permit his name to go before the National Convention. It is believed Seymour can best harmonize New York dissensions, and that he could carry that State easily next year, as well as Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, besides making the fight a close one in other States.

### RELIC OF THE PAST.

**Death of Mrs. Secretary Eaton, or "Peggy O'Neil," at Washington.**

**The Bright Woman who Caused a Breakup of Jackson's Cabinet.**

[New York Times.]

The death of Mrs. Margaret L. Eaton, widow of General John H. Eaton, Secretary of War in the first cabinet of President Jackson, which occurred on Saturday at Washington, D. C., removes one of the last survivors among the actors in a famous episode of our national history and recalls the fierce passions which stirred Washington society to its depths nearly fifty years ago. The deceased lady has, indeed, a double claim to be classed as one of the most famous of American women by virtue of another curious episode in her married life, less known to the public, which occurred just before the outbreak of our civil war.

Mrs. Eaton's maiden name was Margaret L. O'Neil. She was born in one of the Southern States in 1796, and was consequently in her eighty-fourth year. Her father was a gentleman of wealth and good social position, and she received an unusually good education for that early period. She was endowed with high personal beauty, and had a singular fascination of manner, which, combined with great strength of will, ambition and perseverance, enabled her to become a reigning belle and at a later period the real queen of society at the Federal court. Her first husband, by whom she had several children, was Mr. Timberlake, a purser in the United States navy. The nuptials were celebrated with *eclat*, and the father of Miss O'Neil presented her, on her wedding day, with a well furnished house at Washington. Mr. Timberlake was an intimate personal friend of Major John Henry Eaton, Senator from Tennessee from 1818 to 1820, known as the most trusted companion of General Jackson, of whom he had published an elaborate biography in 1824, at the time of the first Presidential campaign in which the "hero of New Orleans" was a candidate.

It has been stated that Purser Timberlake had a presentiment of early death and had expressed the hope that his young widow might become the wife of his friend, Major, afterward General, Eaton. Be this as it may, the second marriage took place in 1828, but a few months before the inauguration of General Jackson. Unchartable rumors were in circulation in Washington concerning the relations between Eaton and Mrs. Timberlake, and the former consulted General Jackson about the expediency of silencing them by marriage. General Jackson, whose chivalrous nature in respect to women cannot be called in question, warmly advised this step and became so devoted a friend and admirer of Mrs. Eaton that he, too, was accused by his adversaries of maintaining improper relations with the lady. General Eaton had rendered notable services during the electoral campaign and was rewarded with a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of War, less on account of any personal aptitude than because Jackson wanted "to have a friend about him upon whom he could rely," as he stated to Mr. James A. Hamilton, then the chief of his "kitchen cabinet." The other members of Jackson's Cabinet were Martin Van Buren, Secretary of State; Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; John Branch of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy; John McPherson Berrien of Georgia, Attorney General, and William T. Barry of Kentucky, Postmaster General.

In the opinion of Mr. James A. Hamilton, as given in his "Reminiscences," this was "the most intellectual Cabinet we have ever had." The entrance of General Eaton into the Cabinet nominally gave his wife the social status of which she had long been ambitious and the advantages of which she was in nowise willing to forego. But, as already mentioned, scandal had been busy with her name, coupling it with that of the President himself, and the wives of the other members of the Cabinet declined to associate with Mrs. Eaton upon equal terms. From them the social stigma was caught up by the wives of the foreign Ministers in Washington. The quarrel was doubtless fanned by the unquestionable superiority in beauty on the part of Mrs. Eaton, and the ladies of the Cabinet, with the despotic instincts of their sex, compelled their respective husbands to espouse their own views. For more than a year Washington was the theatre of a social warfare, of which Mrs. Eaton was the centre and the cause. There were endless bickerings and several angry scenes between Mrs. Eaton and her rivals. From the boudoir the contest was transferred to the council chamber of the nation. The secretaries of General Jackson submissively obeyed the behests of their better halves, and an open and violent feud sprung up in the White House.

This circumstance was coincident in time with the celebrated rupture between Jackson and his Vice President, John C. Calhoun. The latter was a shrewd politician, and, whatever may have been his own opinion about the matter, was certainly quite alive to the political capital to be made from the Eaton scandal. It is alleged that he took an active part in promoting this crisis, and there is no doubt that his agency was believed by Jackson. As a consequence, "Old Hickory" peremptorily demanded of his Secretaries the recognition of the social status of Mrs. Eaton, and was refused by all of them except Mr. Van Buren. As a compromise, it was suggested that her public status should be conceded, while each lady should act as she chose in regard to private recognition. General Jackson wrote a very plain spoken note on the subject to Vice President Calhoun, but only elicited from him the diplomatic reply that it was a "ladies' quarrel," with which men could not successfully interfere, adding that "the laws of the ladies were like the laws of the Medes and Persians, and admitted neither of argument nor of amendment." On the receipt of this epistle "Old Hickory" determined to act at once. He sent for Mr. Van Buren, the head of his Cabinet, and the only one who had been complaisant to his views. He requested Mr. Van Buren as a personal favor to send in his resignation, a step which would necessarily entail that of the other members of the Cabinet.

Mr. Van Buren complied April 7, 1831, and was soon recompensed with the appointment of Minister to England, and proceeded to his post, but in the following winter was rejected by the Senate. Returning home with a capital grievance, he was, by the desire of Jackson, chosen Vice President the following year in place of the obnoxious Calhoun, and thus this "ladies' quarrel" placed him upon the high road to the attainment of the Presidency. Of course the real reason for the Cabinet crisis was not allowed to transpire in the official documents. The retiring Secretaries placed their action simply on the ground of compliance with the President's desire, while General Eaton, who withdrew with the rest, placed his upon the ground of original disinclination to take the place and a previous determination to quit it at the first suitable moment. The semblance of good feeling was kept up by Jackson, who wrote a complimentary letter to each of the retiring ministers, placing his acceptance of their resignations on the ground of a determination to reorganize the Cabinet.

General Eaton was appointed two or three years later Governor of Florida Territory, and in 1836 Minister to Spain. In the Spanish capital Mrs. Eaton is said to have become a social favorite, and to have shone with great brilliancy at the court of the youthful Isabella. She also became a noted belle in London and Paris. Returning to Washington in 1840, she resided there very quietly until the death of her husband in November, 1856. She was left with a large estate and the custody of five grandchildren, two of them being the offspring of a daughter who married a Mr. Randolph of the celebrated Virginian family of that name. A year later she made the acquaintance of an Italian dancing master named Antonio Buchignani (or Bourgnaini), who was then a partner of the well known Professor Marini, at Washington, and was giving lessons to the two Randolph children. He is said to have come to America as a peddler of images, and was not much above twenty years of age. Notwithstanding the disparity of age and social position, the Italian adventurer soon married Mrs. General Eaton, a step which was of course followed by social ostracism. For a year the happy couple lived in complete isolation, but the adventurer showed himself such a model of gentlemanly deportment that he was gradually taken into favor by influential persons at Washington, and in 1858, through the influence of several Senators, was actually appointed one of the librarians of Congress. This position he held for two years. Subsequently Mr. and Mrs. Buchignani resided in New York until 1866. In the meantime he was assiduously plotting to obtain control of his wife's estate, and, by means of a general power of attorney, succeeded in getting control of $73,000. Meanwhile he had gained the affections of his wife's granddaughter, Miss Emily Randolph, then aged seventeen years, and one fine day in May, 1866, he sailed for Europe with his youthful paramour and the money, leaving for the deserted wife a cynical letter of explanation. Buchignani and Miss Randolph proceeded to Lucca, Italy, and for several years lived there in great style. But his ill gotten money was ultimately lost in speculation and he decamped with his paramour to Montreal, where they established a small business. Meanwhile the aged and despoiled wife was supported by a son, who held a post in the Customs House of New York. In September, 1868, Buchignani had the hardihood to come to New York, ostensibly to collect a sum of $15,000. The deserted wife had him arrested at a hotel in Chambers street, and brought before Justice Ledwith. Buchignani admitted all the charges on being confronted with the lady he had so deeply injured, and was adjudged to pay her a weekly allowance of eight dollars. Failing to give security he was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. On September 30 he was discharged, a wealthy lawyer of this city having entered into bonds for the payment of the weekly stipend. Buchignani was shortly afterward arrested for the abduction of Miss Eaton Randolph and was prosecuted before Justice Dodge. The suit, however, was compromised and the defendant returned to Montreal, where he probably still resides. He has had two children by his paramour. For several years past the former Mrs. Eaton has resided at Washington in most complete retirement. Few of the multitudes of persons to whom her name and fame in olden time is a household word were aware that the heroine of the Cabinet crisis of 1831 was still living, and the announcement of her death will awaken strange memories on the part of those who knew her in other days.

FUNERAL OF MRS. EATON.

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Eaton, widow of General John H. Eaton, Secretary of War under President Jackson, took place in this city to-day and was largely attended. Among the floral offerings were bouquets from Mrs. Hayes and Secretary McCrary. The President, in a note to the family, regretted his inability to be present at the funeral and tendered his deepest sympathy.

### How Old Zack Hit Hayes.

[Washington Capital.]

Senator Chandler was a bluff, outspoken sort of man. He gave President Hayes a specimen of this quality shortly after the Administration got under way. Chandler was disappointed and somewhat disgusted at Hayes for not inviting the man who had counted him in to continue as one of the Cabinet.

After his first return to Washington from a term at home in private life, he visited the Executive Mansion to pay his respects to the President he had created.

"Well, Chandler," said the President, shaking his hand, under that genial smile that makes the office seeker feel so happy, "your old constituents were glad to welcome you home again."

"Yes, Mr. President. I met with but one man who seemed discontented. He is an old Republican, and taking my hand on seeing me, he said: 'Chandler, I believe you are an honest man; you never did steal anything but the Presidency, and that, as it turns out, is only petty larceny.'"

The smile vanished from the face of the Administration, and Chandler had for lunch a slice of cold shoulder.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15 1879.

### AFTER NEW YORK.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* takes the election news with good heart, and flies at its mast-head "For President—CLARKSON NOTT POTTER," of whom it says many good and true things, as for instance:

He accepted a nomination for a New York State office much below his deserts, and with no conceivable motive but to help the party in its contest. He has shown a lack of selfishness which will earn him well deserved applause. He is not a political intriguer. He was accidentally placed at the head of the successful part of the New York State ticket; and the accident turns out to be a good providence for the Democratic party. Mr. Potter would have been quite worthy to be named among the Presidential candidates, though he had not thus been singled out for the nomination; for he is the peer of any other who has been named.

Assuming Mr. TILDEN will not be a candidate, and that Mr. POTTER will unite the divided Democracy of the Empire State the *Intelligencer* thinks the New York election matter for "Republican mourning and Democratic rejoicing." Jes so. The New York *Evening Post*, in its editorial comments on the New York election, puts the situation this way:

If the forty or fifty thousand votes cast for Kelly had been cast for Robinson or any other regular Democratic candidate, Mr. Cornell would have been defeated more decisively than any of his associates. It would be fatuitous to assume that the Democratic party will not be united next year even in this State. The Democrats are saying to-day: "If there had been no division in our ranks we should have elected all our State candidates yesterday. We may be sure that no effort for reunion will be spared. Mr. Kelly has been the stumbling block to union. He was negatively successful yesterday in defeating Governor Robinson. So far as any positive success is concerned he failed ignobly. He seems to have lost almost his last hold on power in this city. With no patronage to distribute, with a story to tell his followers of nothing but defeat in his own stronghold, how can he keep his forces together for formidable opposition twelve months or six months hence? The Democrats will argue that he cannot do so, and will be likely to lose no time in getting Tammany Hall out of the way, or rather in getting Mr. Kelly out of Tammany Hall, and in reforming their lines under new leaders not concerned in the present split, who can unite their party in the city and the State. In that event there will be no room for Republican trifling.

### THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote of the county is printed this morning, and will be of value to preserve for future reference, to calculate Democratic gains from, as we suggested the day after the election. The total vote cast for State Teeasurer was 30,626, and Mr. BUTLER'S plurality was 6,714; Judge KIRKPATRICK has 5,031; Mr. BROWN, 3,551, and Mr. HOPE 4,371. The Republican vote for Treasurer falls below HOYT'S vote last year 2,688, and BARR'S vote below DILL'S 1,987, while the Greenback vote falls off 6,289. The total is less than last year's by 11,281. BUTLER'S vote is nearly 2,000 less than the Democrats cast for TILDEN in this county.

It is observable that Mr. LAZEAR, with the Greenback nomination, did not poll as large a vote as Mr. MCCANDLESS, with a Greenback candidate by 227.

Probably the "squarest" party test was on Jury Commissioner, for which office there were 30,754 votes cast or 128 more than for State Treasurer. The Republican candidate for Jury Commissioner (two to be elected and only one voted for) has a majority over the Democratic candidate of 7,815. BARR leads the Democratic Jury Commissioner 602 votes, LAZEAR 2,308 and MCCANDLESS 2,535. ROLSHOUSE for Coroner falls behind the vote for the Democratic Jury Commissioner 404 votes. The vote received by Democratic candidates in excess of the Jury Commissioner vote probably represents as near as it can be arrived at, the Republican vote received by Messrs. BARR, LAZEAR and MCCANDLESS.

### THE GREAT AMERICAN SPHINX.

General SHERMAN says that he has not told any one that General GRANT had an "important message" to deliver to the people of the United States, and General GRANT pronounces the story wholly fictitious. The curiosity aroused by the announcement is thus killed. It was a Chicago advertisement. We incline to Colonel SCOTT'S opinion, as given in THE POST yesterday, that General GRANT will be nominated by the Republican National Convention and will accept. He is not of the declining order of mortals, and is ready at any time to gobble anything from a box of cigars to the Presidency. It is quite possible that General GRANT may not appear as a candidate before the Republican Convention when it assembles. SHERMAN, BLAINE and CONKLING will first cut each others' throats, and then GRANT will be accepted with a hurrah as a way out of the difficulty, and very likely MR. BLAINE forced to take the second place on the ticket, with the promise of the succession—when GRANT dies, after three or four terms. If he goes into the White House in 1881 he will never permanently leave it except for funeral purposes.

The New York *Herald* by the way, has found the "one contingency" on which General GRANT will put on the imperial purple. The secret is that the General is going to visit the Southern States. The *Herald* believes that he shows himself more sagacious and more judicial than some of the Republican leaders in going to inform himself personally about Southern affairs. "Suppose," it suggests. "he should conclude that the Republican leaders have blundered in the last three years about the South: that the policy of Messrs. BLAINE, CONKLING and SHERMAN is all wrong; that this policy has created the evil which is its theme, and that it threatens even greater dangers to the country than mere sectional animosity?" It significantly says further that many newspapers in the South "have expressed their preference for General GRANT over any other Republican, and over most Democrats." General GRANT did visit the Southern States once, and his report to President JOHNSON on their condition was the most sensible document of the kind he ever put his name to. Since then the South has improved in all respects, and its present condition is a striking evidence of the wisdom of GRANT'S speculations fourteen years ago.

To be sure in his administration, up to its closing month, he was the inspiration of the policy of meddle and muddle, but just before HAYES came in he recorded a change in his opinions and declared the bayonet and carpet-bag policy a failure. There is much curiosity every where as to the political deliverance that must soon come from the Great American Sphinx. Our opinion is that it will be taffy for the South.

### A CERTAIN VOTING INTEREST.

It is the most natural thing in the world that the great interests engaged in the manufacture and vending of spirituous and malt liquors, should unite for political action in self-defense, when they are threatened by oppressive or prohibitory legislation. Any other commercial or manufacturing pursuit would do the same.

But this has led to an abuse which we think the more intelligent men engaged in the liquor business will realize as one of danger. There has come to be known what is called the "liquor vote," representing persons engaged in the manufacture and traffic. It is a pretty solid vote, and in this county is strong enough to control the primaries of the dominant party and the result of elections for local candidates. This vote, made up we suppose of Republicans and Democrats in like proportions, has become to a great extent a matter of bargain and intrigue. When it is thrown solid in defense of its own interests and rights, no one can complain. That is human nature. But there is just cause of complaint when this vote is used to break down or build up candidates or parties at elections where its interests are in no way involved; when it becomes in fact a weapon in the hands of politicians to promote their own interests and combinations.

To illustrate, what is known as the liquor vote in this county was thrown at the late election with great solidity against Mr. LAZEAR and in favor of Judge KIRKPATRICK, and to a less extent against Mr. MCCANDLESS and in favor of Mr. BROWN. There was, and could be no issue involved in the election legitimately appealing to the liquor interest, which called for the banding together of its vote irrespective of party in favor of the candidates named.

It seems to us to have been the result of a smart intrigue. Well the danger of it to the interest in question is obvious. It invites combinations against it. The liquor men are right enough in fighting solidly in defence of their own interests when threatened, but it seems to us the height of folly to consolidate their vote on other questions not even remotely connected with their business. The so-called "liquor vote" has no business in our politics, as a solid element of power, save when such union becomes necessary to repel oppression and defeat oppressive legislation. This thing of foisting it into every canvass is becoming odious to all save the professional politicians who thrive on it.

### GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

GRANT will leave Galena on Wednesday next for Chicago, and wander around there for a week, return to Galena, and leave there about the middle of December, when he starts East. He will probably eat his Christmas turkey with Major GUS BRAUN at the Poor Farm, with the other notable members of the committee, Hon. JOSEPH M. CARSON and Dr. ALEXANDER ÆSCULAPIUS MCCANDLESS. These names figure as movers of resolutions at the recent GRANT love feast, and will head the procession. The Committee on Finance will please take their places before the band begins to play. GRANT proposes to stay over at but few places, including Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, New York and Philadelphia. After remaining a few days in Philadelphia and New York, the General will leave for Cuba, where he will spend the winter. From Cuba he intends visiting the City of Mexico. From there he will return either to Galveston or New Orleans, and thence home, to remain until the hot weather, when he will occupy his residence at Long Branch until the advent of cold weather, when he will again return to Galena. There is evidently no intention of settling down to hard work before the Presidential nomination is decided.

### EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks the Democratic ticket should be DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, and CLARKSON N. POTTER of New York.

MARYLAND is the banner State. It gives HAMILTON, Dem., for Governor, 21,740 majority, with a Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot of sixty. TILDEN'S majority in 1876 was 19,716.

BUTLER'S vote for State Treasurer in Philadelphia was nearly as large as HAYES' in 1876, and exceeds HOYT'S last year 4,000, while BARR'S vote fell 20,000 below TILDEN'S. Evidently the fraudulent registration was utilized.

EIGHT law judges were chosen in this State on Tuesday and the only Democrat elected was Judge HAGENMAN in Berks. The Republicans carried the Judges in Luzerne Lackawanna, Chester, Armstrong, Westmoreland and Allegheny.

THE foreign news looks as if England intended a military occupation of a part of Asiatic Turkey—to cure Turkish misgovernment and acquire a convenient foothold for future operations. It is JOHN BULL that now doctors the sick man of Europe.

BISMARCK'S health is seriously threatened, and the man of iron is shown to be of flesh and blood. He must retire from public duties, either permanently or temporarily, so the doctors say, or his life will not be worth a six months' purchase. He says he will do neither.

HOOTEN emits another sanguinary howl about how the election of his and KEMBLE'S friend BUTLER, has saved humanity and patriotism from woes unutterable. He has been got to bed at last at Westchester with cooling applications to his fevered brow. His recovery of reason is doubtful, but life may be preserved.

IN a million of votes CORNELL has a majority of 35,000. In eight million of votes TILDEN had a majority of 262,000. How would the Republicans feel if CORNELL should be cheated by perjury, forgery, fraud and bribery, and Governor ROBINSON succeeding to power, should appoint the forgers, perjurers and bribers to high office?

THE *Gazette* compliments Westmoreland county, which is relatively as strong a Democratic county as Allegheny is Republican, for discarding political considerations in the election of a Judge. The same disposition in Allegheny it meets with bitter denunciation and the party lash. Treason in Allegheny becomes political virtue across the county line.

MEN have no rights women are bound to respect. Here is Mr. MEDINA, a Philadelphia blue blood, sueing for divorce on the ground of cruel and brutal illtreatment by his wife. The trial occupied the court and the sharpest lawyers for several days, but the jury found for MRS. MEDINA, and refused the husband the needed divorce. This stops a little matrimonial affair with the other woman.

PROFESSIONAL repeaters in Philadelphia, at the late election, were given a dollar for every illegal vote they cast. They were guided to the polls by Republican politicians, protected by the Republican police, and when arrested bailed by Republican officeholders. No wonder they got 30,000 majority out of a false registration which indicated a quarter of a million more population than New York city.

WHEW! Now this will break the camel's back. There is a deficit of $250 in Postoffice box rents in Grenada, Miss., which the *Gazette* says is typical of "Southern meanness." And such acts of "disloyalty and repudiation" we are further informed, "would not be tolerated in any Northern State." Evidently we are getting to the emptyings of this Southern outrage business; but Radical malignity must be fed with something.

ACTUALLY, the Democrats have gained a Congressman in the New York election. This was in the Westchester district, where WALDO HUTCHINS has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of a Republican. The Democratic majority in the House over Republicans and Greenbackers is set down at three, but some of the Greenbackers will act with the Democrats, and the majority over the Republicans will be twelve or fifteen.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S expected letter, declining to be a candidate for United States Senator in Ohio, has appeared. He says that as the General Assembly of Ohio has three times conferred upon him this high and much coveted honor, he ought not to stand in the way of others who may fairly aspire to that position. But there is nothing in the letter indicating he will not accept the office if his friends in the Legislature work the matter up. J. S. is sly.

THE Washington *Post* has the ticket to win—SEYMOUR and MCDONALD. There is no question if HORATIO SEYMOUR would consent to the use of his name he could carry more States than any man living. Let him take a trip to Europe and escape the turmoil of a campaign which might impair his health; his name will be sufficient, but unfortunately his health forbids and the great regard in which he is held prevents the people from insisting upon the sacrifice.

THE negro vote of the South is commencing to make its power felt in a way that will hardly be satisfactory to Northern capitalists, but in a way that was predicted. The negroes of Virginia almost unanimously voted for "readjustment" of the State debt, or a repudiation of part of it. They will always vote in that direction in any State where their vote is massed. The indications are that the readjusters have the Virginia Legislature, and if so the debt will be scaled down.

THE Greenback party may be reckoned as having completed its career, and been laid away in the tomb of useless lumber. It was always more of a Labor, or Trades' Union party in Pennsylvania than anything else, and in this shape will survive with diminished numbers to tempt and deplete politicians on the eve of election. The Greenback vote in this county fell off from 7,724 last year to 1,426, or more than four-fifths. On this ratio throughout the State Mr. SUTTON'S vote will not exceed 16,000. This is a more decided loss than in Ohio, where the vote fell from 38,000 to 9,000.

THE *Gazette* boasts Pittsburgh is a Republican city. The taxpayers are aware of that fact. The City Hall, the water works, and the patent pavement jobs attest the fact. Fifteen millions of debt is further proof of the fact. The drift of manufactories and population outside the city to adjacent country towns, to escape oppressive taxation, is a result of the fact. Certainly Pittsburgh is a Republican city. We don't know the time the Republicans have not controlled its Councils, or when they had not a basket full of jobs ready to put through.

IF the County Controller decided by our local Republican courts as illegally holding office, were a Democrat the Attorney General would move in his office with a *quo warranto*, or some other legal contrivance, instanter. The Controller being a Republican the Attorney General, with whom remedial action most originate, holds his peace. In other words he subordinates the duties of his office to keep a partisan in the place he holds in defiance of law. Whether Mr. MILLER'S movement in the place is successful or not, it will answer the purpose of directing public attention to a grave public scandal. Attorney General PALMER has the floor.

FAR too much money is spent in our elections, and too much of it is spent in improper ways. This is at least as true of the New England States as of other parts of the country. But, as a rule, the great men—United States Senators, Congressmen, Governors, and the like—who profit by these expenditures prefer to have no personal knowledge of them, or as little knowledge as possible, If Postmaster BEALS of the town of Southport, in the State of Maine, is a truthful person, the Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE is free from such squeamishness. To a visiting reporter of the Boston *Globe* Mr. BEALS affirms that he has now in his possession a letter from Mr. BLAINE, and over his signature, running thus:

See every man in your district, and find out how he is going to vote. If he is a Republican and weak-kneed see what will strengthen him. If he is a Democrat or Greenbacker see what will induce him to vote with us. Make up a statement of the amount of money which you will need for all expenses, and forward at once.

This is a queer letter to be written by a Senator of the United States. In fact its tone is very like that of the political correspondence, on the eve of election, of the late Mr. MACKEY of this State.

A MEETING of the Republican National Committee has been called for December 17, at the Arlington Hotel, in the City of Washington. It is signed by Governor-elect CORNELL of New York, and Mr. THOMAS M. KEOGH, Chairman of the Republican Committee of North Carolina. Owing to the death recently of Senator CHANDLER of Michigan, the committee is without a chairman, and singular to say it is also without a Secretary, Mr. R. C. MCCORMICK, who held that position, having resigned the place when he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. The object of the meeting, the call recites, is to take action in regard to the death of the late chairman, and to select a place for the holding of the next Republican National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. CORNELL of New York, is a candidate for Chairman of the Committee, and will probably make it. He will represent the CONKLING-GRANT faction. The Democratic National Committee, at its meeting last winter in Washington, adjourned to meet February 22d, to name time and place for holding the National Convention. The Democrats will probably go to St. Louis or Cincinnati, and the Republicans to Chicago.

THE money article of the Philadelphia *Ledger* objects to the statement $2,750,000 will pay the riot losses for which Allegheny county is responsible, and submits these figures:

This (the $2,750,000 estimate) is putting the losses of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at $1,300,000. The company claims, however, about $5,600,000, so the entire bill will be almost $7,000,000 which the taxpayers will have to pay. The present debt of Allegheny county is $1,750,000, and of Pittsburgh about $17,000,000.

The money editor of the *Ledger* must be "bearing" Pittsburgh and Allegheny county stocks and "bulling" Pennsylvania railroad. The estimate of $5,600,000 is entirely too modest. Philadelphia's favorite son KEMBLE, assisted by those eminent Philadelphia statesmen, PETROFF and SALTER only put in a bill of five millions, out of which all damages were to be paid, and a million left on their hands or distributed among legislators and Philadelphia newspapers We would like to see an itemized bill of the company footing up $5,600.00. It would be a curiosity. It is not impossible that it contains a charge of damages for the construction by our people of a road connecting with the VANDERBILT lines, by which we are freed from the discrimination of the Pennsylvania road and to a certain extent the smaller merchants in western Pennsylvania from paying tribute to Philadelphia. Let the *Ledger* gives us the items of its $5,600,000 bill.

LAST week's *Harper's Weekly* deprecates "the un-American and mischievous talk" about a strong man, which has fired so much of the eloquence of the campaign, and asks: "Have we really reached a condition in which the party of the intelligence, patriotism and industry of the country, victorious in the field and successful at the polls, *must betake itself to the overthrow of the Constitution to maintain the rights and liberties of American citizens? This is the only meaning of the demand of a 'strong man.' In the sense in which the phrase is used there is no place for him in our popular system of Government.*" This is not the query or statement of a Democratic organ before election, but of an eminent Republican journal after the elections of the year have been determined. It suggests and describes a dangerous tendeney in American politics. The question it asks is a grave question. A large section of the Republican party, a controlling one we should say, demand a government and "a man" stronger than the constitution. It is a revolutionary demand, and would be none the less revolution if successful, for constitutions are not to protect the rights of a majority, for a majority can always protect itself, but to maintain the rights of a minority.

THAT Philadelphia registration of near 200,000 voters bore splendid fruit last Tuesday. The registration was not purged and the repeaters had it their own way, but some of them have been caught, and they will serve as samples of the way a Republican majority of 30,000 is piled up. JAMES NIXON and JOHN MCKENSEY have been committed on the charge of violating the election laws by repeating and personating voters. MCKENSEY admitted that he voted eight times, that NIXON paid him for doing it and furnished him names to vote upon. JOHN RYAN, who was electioneering the Democratic ticket in one of the divisions of the Twentieth ward, detected MCKENSEY in the act of personating an absent voter and he and another Democrat arrested MCKENSEY, but while in the street car on the way to the station house were assaulted by four of STOKLEY'S police who rescued their prisoner and had RYAN sent to the lock-up on a charge of disorderly conduct. RYAN was held on this charge until after the polls closed and was then released on bail. This is simply the old, old story, but it is refreshing to learn that the repeaters and their allies and protectors, the policemen, are in a fair way of getting their just deserts. The police in this instance discharged the duty, in protecting repeaters, assigned to United States deputy marshals, when they take the field.

WHAT is the electoral vote of the South, and how many Northern votes are necessary to elect a President with the Southern vote?

DEMOCRAT.

This has a look to next year's election. The entire electoral vote of the Union is 369, of which Mr. HAYES and ZACH CHANDLER discovered last year 185 is a majority and necessary to elect. The Southern vote is 138, lacking 47 of a majority. New York, which went Democratic at the late election (except for Governor), has 35 electoral votes. We regard it as certainly Democratic next year with a united party. Indiana is reliably Democratic with its 15 electoral votes. This would swell the Democratic electoral vote, if the entire South should vote with us, to 188, or three more than are necessary to elect a President. But New Jersey and Connecticut with their 15 votes, are Democratic States, although we lost in the latter State in the recent election for members of the Legislature. So too we regard Oregon with 4 votes as Democratic. Thus it will be seen we still have the vantage ground for next year, in estimating what are called "certainties." The contest will doubtless be one of the most exciting and closely contested ever witnessed in this country. Republican rejoicing is merely over the fact they have "saved their distance." If they had lost Ohio they would have been out of the race.

### A Famous Poison-Murder Trial.

In the trial of Rev. Mr. Hayden of Connecticut, for the murder of Mary Stannard, there has been a remarkable testimonial to the value of microscopic investigations. After the prosecution had proven that Mary Stannard's body contained arsenic and that the Rev. Mr. Hayden had bought arsenic on the morning of the murder, a box of arsenic was found in the barn of Mr. Hayden, which weighed as much as the package bought on the day of the murder. The theory of the prosecution is that this box was placed there after the discovery of the poison in Mary Stannard's body for the purpose of explaining the purchase and of showing that inasmuch as the weight was not diminished none of it had been administered. Microscopists have, therefore, been summoned to state whether the "barn arsenic" was the same as the arsenic purchased by Hayden of Colgrove, the druggist. If the same it would show that Hayden's story was possibly true; if different it would show that he had been manufacturing evidence and that would be a cumulative proof of guilt. Four professors of Yale College have been summoned and they agree in pointing out the difference between the "barn arsenic" and the "Colgrove arsenic" with infallible precision. The "barn arsenic," which is of course chemically identical with the other, has smaller crystals and the crystaline structure is singularly perfect, while in the Colgrove arsenic the crystals are large and much broken and rounded at the angles. Not only is this clear to the experts on the stand but they have been able to demonstrate it to the jury by making enlarged photographs of the microscopic slides. The jury is thus enabled to see the difference themselves and to distinguish one sample of the drug from the other. This places the Rev. Mr. Hayden in rather a worse position than if he had let the second package of arsenic alone.

THE Jews of Great Britian would have been practically disfranchised this year if special provision had not been made in the ballot act to meet their objection to the use of writing materials on their Sabbath. The first of November, the day appointed for municipal elections, fell this year on Saturday, but, under the provisions of the law, a voter of the Jewish persuasion "who objects on religious grounds to vote in the manner prescribed by this act"—by written ballot—may have his vote marked by the presiding officer in the manner he directs. The Liberal papers are making a point out of the care and foresight of the Liberal party in thus providing for the preservation of the Jews' rights of citizenship. The difficulty could have been met, however, in a much better way, if the American plan of fixing the election on a day of the week following the day of the month, instead of on the day of the month alone, had been followed. In nearly, if not all of our States, the law is so framed that elections cannot fall on any day of the week except one, (which is generally Tuesday), but in some States Monday or Wednesday. This is much better than holding elections at specfied dates, which may fall on the Sabbath of some sect, and then making special provision as to what shall be done to get out of a created difficulty.

ARTHUR SULLIVAN and W. S. Gilbert, the authors and architects of "Her Majesty's Ship Pinafore," arrived at New York on Wednesday from Liverpool. They will soon be heard from in a new venture which promises to enhance the all but universal popularity which they already enjoy. In the course of a conversation with a *Telegram* reporter, Mr. Gilbert said: "It is our present intention to stay here about four months, but of course all depends upon our success. We may stay longer. We shall open our American season on December 1st, with 'Pinafore,' which will continue fer a few nights and be followed immediately by our new opera, which is still sponsorless and likely to remain so for the present. I will, however, tell you that it is written in the same keynote as 'H. M. S. Pinafore,' and has a large amount of earnestness and seriousness running through it.

MANITOBA may be a very attractive place to American farmers while the wheat is growing, but the news that the river at Winnipeg was frozen over in the first week in November hard enough to permit people to walk across on the ice, may do something to stop the "exodus" from this country about which Lord Beaconsfield recently gave such charming accounts. There are better parts of the Red river country than can be found in Manitoba, which, in winter time, answers to Proctor Knott's preconceived notion of the neighborhood of Duluth—"cold enough to freeze the smokestack off a locomotive." That is rather strong, but Manitoba is not unaptly described as a place where it is winter eight months in the year, and very late in the fall all the rest of the time. Still they do grow wheat.

THE arrangements have almost been completed for calling an extra session of the Legislature of Florida to grant a charter to the company which proposes to construct a canal across that State. Governor Drew was unwilling to convene the Legislature at the expense of the people, and the canal company deposited in the State Treasury $15,000 to pay the expenses of the session, which will last, it is understood, only five days. It is intimated that at the same session there may be passed a law which will enable the present Democratic Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State.

THE Democrats of Washington county are much rejoiced over the election of their candidate for Sheriff, Mr. Perritte, by a majority of 202, although on State ticket the Republicans carried the county by about 550. In this result of course they were largely aided by Republicans who believed in voting for the best man for local office. This was particularly the case in Canonsburg and Charriers, Cecil, North Strabane and Union townships, where Mr. Perritte got a large Republican support. Their votes were worthily cast for a worthy candidate.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* commenting upon the election states:

Not even a stupendous Democratic quarrel in New York could give New York to the Republican party. Conkling rises as conqueror, not because he nominated the strongest candidate at Saratoga, but because he elected an unpopular candidate through Democratic derisions, and the Legislature is Republican. The power of Kelly, the tenacious Irishman, is evident, and it is not small. The effect upon Mr. Tilden must be coolly calculated. The fact is of more importance than Mr. Tilden's ambitions or Mr. Kelly's spites, and it is that out of this year's elections the Republican party carried no State which was not Republican.

IT is said that taking the whole State of Kansas the average of taxation is $3 12 on the $100. In Reno county, the taxes, State, county, school and municipal, aggregate $5 81; Bartow, $5 11; in Lincoln it is $5 60, and in quite a number of counties the rate runs above four dollars on the hundred. This is a poor showing for the colored people who have emigrated there with the hope of becoming property-holders. Perhaps they move there, however, as being a good place for such as have no possessions.

HON. THOMAS F. BAYARD, United States Senator from Delaware, sailed for home on the 28th ult., and will probaly arrive at New York about the 10th inst. Upon his arrival at Wilmington he will be tendered a public reception at the Opera House, which will be participated in by both political parties. Among the many names signed to the call for a meeeing to make preparations are a number of prominent Republicans. The reception will be a very extensive affair.

### Wheeler's Speech.

[Charleston News and Courier.]

Vice-President Wheeler said in a recent speech:

"The South is more solid for murder and violence than the savage Utes, who, on their part, spared the women and children at the Agency."

When Mr. Wheeler goes into the United States Senate and offers his hand to the representatives of the people whom he has thus publicly maligned and insulted, will they take it?


BILIOUS DISORDERS, LIVER COMplaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, &c., are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Forty years use has proved them superior to all other remedies for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended. In their action they are mild and certain, and may be taken at any time without risk from exposure.


### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR MCCLELLAN is still too weak to leave his house.

THERE never was such a drought as the present one in Texas since it became a State.

EX-SENATOR SIMON CAMERON and Senator Cameron went to Detroit on Monday, to attend the funeral of Senator Chandler.

MANY church choirs in the West have been depleted and utterly demoralized by the secession of their members into the "Pinafore" navy.

SENATOR PENDLETON'S wife has two young Indian proteges—David Pendleton and Etahdleuh Doanmoe, to whom she is giving a thorough education.

DAKOTA is working for the thirty-ninth star on the National flag. In 1870 it had 4,000 population; now it has 120,000, or claims to, and expects the census of 1880 will show 180,000.

THE Cortes without debate, has settled upon the prospective Queen of Spain an income of £18,000 per annum. In the event of her widowhood this income will be cut down to £10,000.

THE oldest tree in the Garden of Plants is an acacia virginensis spinosa, planted where it stands in 1636 by Vespasien Robin, a gardener of Louis XIII. As it is 278 years old it is hooped with iron and every hole covered with the best Portland cement.

THE Great Eastern steamship, which has been long laid up at Milford Haven, is about to be overhauled, provided with new machinery, and adapted to the conveyance of live cattle from Canada to the United States. She will be ready for operations next March.

COURTNEY, the oarsman, in a recent talk with a reporter, said that he intended to row at Owasco Lake, near Auburn, in order to beat if possible Hanlan's time. He will use a boat as far as possible the exact counterpart of that which was sawn at Lake Chautauqua

THE old trick of getting up a sham fight in the gallery of a theatre, and then throwing the stuffed figure of a man over the railing, was successfully played at Leadville. The excitement in the lower part of the house caused a panic, and an actress fainted on the stage.

A YOUNG man named Lester Bartlett, bearing a good name, sold out his business at Randolph, N. Y., and then claimed to have been robbed. Suspicion resting upon him, he was searched and the money was found in his possession. He then shot himself through the head, and died soon after.

EX-GOVERNOR BAGLEY of Michigan, who was a prominent senatorial candidate when Mr. Chandler was elected to succeed Judge Christiancy, will probably be Mr. Chandler's successor in the United States Senate. He has been Governor of the State twice, and has gained large wealth in the tobacco manufacturing business.

AN attempt was made by a gang of desperadoes a few days ago to abduct Senator P. W. Murphy, of San Louis, Obispo county, California. The plot was to carry the Senator to the mountains and demand from Martin Murphy, of Santa Margarita, the intended victim's wealthy father, a heavy ransom. The scheme was fustrated by the revelation of a woman to whom one of the outlaws had spoken of the matter.

MRS. ANDERSON, the widow of Major Robert Anderson, told a reporter the other day that so long as her husband lived, nobody dared to express a doubt about his loyalty. Though under the strongest pressure from the South he never faltered in his obedience to the government at Washington. This reply is called out by a paragraph in the "Diary of a Public Man," which the *North American Review* is publishing.

MR. STILSON HUTCHINS announces that his paper, the Washington *Post*, is now on an enduring basis. He prints the best newspaper ever published in Washington, and has just purchased a new six-cylinder Hoe press and a new dress of type and in a few days the *Post* will bloom like a big sun-flower. Mr. Hutchins is entitled to all of his success for he has won it by indomitable pluck and energy.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, well known as an author and newspaper correspondent, whose *nom de plume* was "Burleigh," died of pneumonia, in his home at Brooklyn on Saturday. He was sixty-three years of age. After he ceased to be an active pastor he wrote a number of books on the "Lights and Shadows of New York Life" and on Wall street. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

LEO XIII. speaks very little English, and converses generally in either French or Italian. He listens attentively to every introduction, makes a stately courtesy, and then offers his hand on which gleams the pontifical ring. The visitor, who at the time is reverently kneeling, gently takes the Pope's hand and carries the ring to his lips, the Pope gently sways his body back, disclosing his foot, and a kiss is likewise imprinted on his instep, where a cross resplendently shines.

HOMER was a beggar, but Rowell cleared $25,000 by one week's walk. Spencer died in want, but O'Leary made $5,000 off the late pedestrian contest. Cervantes died of hunger, but Courtney has only to beat Hanlan to make $6,000 and expenses. Tasso, the Italian poet, was often distressed for the want of a few shillings, but Kalloch, the Mayor of San Francisco, netted $2,000 off his late reception. Milton sold his copyright of "Paradise Lost" for $75, but "My Grandfather's Clock" has netted its author $20,000.

A CONFEDERATE cap-machine has been unearthed in Danville, Va. In May, 1861, W. H. Wash, a millwright, invented a machine that would make 30,000 caps in ten hours. He sold it to the Government for $15,000, returned to Lynchburg, made another which had a capacity of 80,000 per day (ten hours) and sold it for $5,000. He subsequently manufactured another with a capacity of 12,000 caps per hour. When Richmond was evacuated this last machine was put in a heavy wagon and carried to Danville, where it has remained in a rubbish heap ever since.

THE Republicans did not, after all, get much of a start for the New Jersey Senatorship as a result of the election Tuesday. Of the six State Senators chosen three are Democrats and three are Republicans. These participate in the election of a United States Senator. The only advantage which the Republicans have was gained last year, when eight State Senators, who hold over until 1882, were chosen. Next year seven State Senators and the entire Assembly will be chosen. The United States Senatorship will chiefly depend upon the political complexion of the legislators elected in 1880.

### A LEGEND OF HARVEST.

So long ago that history pays
No heed nor record of how long,
Back in the lovely dreamy days,
The day of story and of song.

Before the world had crowded grown,
While wrong on earth was hard to find,
And half the earth had never known
The forms and faces of mankind,

When just as now the years would keep
Their terms of snows and suns and showers,
It chanced that Summer dropt asleep,
One morning in a field of flowers.

And while the warm weeks came and fled,
In all their tender wealth of charm,
She slept, with beauteous golden head
Laid softly on her milk-white arm.

She did not hear the waving trees,
The warbling brook she did not hear,
Nor yet the velvet-coated bees
That boomed about her rosy ear.

In many a yellow breezy mass,
The rich wheat ripened far away,
And glittering on the fragrant grass,
Her silver sickle idly lay.

But then at last, one noontide hour,
A gorgeous moth, while hovering by,
Mistook her sweet mouth for a flower,
And waked her, with a startled cry.

She rose, in anxious wonder, now,
To gaze upon the heightened wheat,
And saw its plenteous tassels bow
Dead-ripe below the sultry heat.

Half-crazed, she wandered East and West
Amid the peaceful spacious clime,
Until at length, with panting breast,
She stood before old Father Time.

With tears of shame she told him all,
While pointing to the wheat unmown,
And said, "What power shall make it fall
Ere Autumn's bitter winds hove blown?"

Then Father Time, with laughter gay,
Leaned low his frame, and cracked his knees,
And tossed his white beard like the spray
That crowns the crests of wintry seas.

"Oh, daughter, cheer your heart!" he cried;
"The wheat shall fall ere falls the night,
We two shall mow it, side by side,
And reap it in the stars' pale light!"

So Summer cleared her brow of gloom,
And forth with Father Time she went,
And, haggard Age by Youth in bloom,
Above the tawny wheat they bent.

Ere fall of night the harvest fell:
But since that season, fair and blithe,
As ancient annals love to tell,
Old Father Time has borne a scythe!

—EDGAR FAWCETT *in St. Nicholas.*

### QUEER FACTS ABOUT FURS.

#### Fashion, not Beauty or Durability, the Gauge of Value.

#### Furs Unusually in Demand This Year—African Silver Lynx "The Thing."

[New York Star.]

Fashion alone fixes the different prices upon the skins of fur bearing animals.

In the first place furs, both in sets and garments, will be more eagerly sought for, and therefore will command a higher price than for many preceding years. Although the weather has not yet been sufficiently cold to warrant ladies adopting fur garments, without paying the penalty of having the joking remark, "that they are forcing the season," still, many seal-skins and fur-lined wraps have appeared on promenade and for carriage wear within the last ten days. Perhaps in all the articles for wearing apparel ever invented for personal convenience and comfort, none have fluctuated more in price, or been subject to so many reverses as have furs. One year ago the ladies decided it was best to freeze genteelly, rather than to run the risk of being so unfashionable as to carry muffs and wear fur collars when those articles could be obtained for a mere song in comparison to what they must pay when fashion pronounces them *au fait*.

This season ladies can scarcely wait for the biting frosts of winter to give them a chance to air their new furs. They will even stay away from matinees, and deny themselves of their usual allowance of bonbons (I refer to those who are obliged to economize), for the sake of saving up enough to get a set of fashionable furs. It is a grand thing, however rare the occurrence, to see fashion and good sense united. The wearing of furs on cold winter days, when without them one's whole frame shivers and their life current nearly congeals, is a common sense fashion which never should become obsolete.

As before remarked, the price of furs is for the most part fixed according to how fashionable it is, and whether it creates a great furore and excitement by what is termed among the trade is an "unusual run." For instance, the expert at J. & C. Johnston's, which house, by the way, goes very extensively into the fur trade, and have some of the finest specimens in the skins as well as the finished garments and trimmings, informed us that for sets consisting of muff, collar and cuffs, the demand for African silver lynx was nearly or quite beyond the supply of stock. This animal is rather smaller than the ordinary fox, the fur being uncommonly soft and fine, very long upon the flanks and belly, and somewhat shorter upon the back. Strips cut from the latter named portion of the animal are used for trimming cloaks and circulars, while the long, gracefully flowing fur of the flanks is employed in making the sets. The pelt of this beautiful animal is very strong and the fur firmly set, so that it is difficult to pull out the hairs, even by taking a small number to experiment upon at a time. The whole skins range in price from $20 to $55 according to the size and age of the animal. The very young lynx have tender skins, like spring chickens, and so are not as durable when used up as the middle aged animals, which are preferable again to the old ones, the latter being rough and failed from the effect of years.

There is quite a difference in the texture and fibre in different famalies of these little creatures discernible to those who may be termed experts in the fur trade. The most aristocratic classes have very fine soft fur, with a finer grained skin, just as the blue bloods of our own race are supposed to possess finer natures than the common herd of humanity. However, the difference in quality of skins among these animals is much more perceptible than the distinguishing features between the professed blue bloods and those who do not depend upon a noble ancestry for their reputation.

The Siberian silver gray fox, which has been the most fashionable fur, as well as the highest priced in the market, is this season the best standard fur for trimming dress cloaks and making sets. The prices have advanced, inasmuch as all kinds of fashionable fur is at a premium this fall. The skins are about the size of our American foxes, and cost from $60 to $100 each, according to the age of the animal and the shade of gray in dark parts of the fur. It is unnecessary to add, perhaps, that this fur is tipped with a beautiful silver tint, as those familiar with the fur are aware of this fact. The sets cost all the way from $50 to $90, according to the shade and softness of the fur. The trimmings for outside garments are cut from the back, and muffs and collars and flanks, as in the lynx skin.

Grebe collars and muffs are to be worn for evening dress to opera and theater. These are made from the breast of the birds, the center of which is pure white, and shaded off in tintings of golden and grey, the latter being much more desirable than the former shadings. The best and most expensive grebes come from Geneva, and the more common grades from the southern portions of California. Those sets are very much worn in Paris and London, with evening dress of black satin and velvet, to theater and opera, but seldom ever seen for carriage or street wear.

Alaska sable or black martin is again included in the list of fashionable trimming furs. It is much used for trimming seal-skin sacques, and is cut in widths from four to six inches.

The skins of wildcats found in mountainous regions and forests of northern Germany are employed to considerable extent in lining garments for carriage and traveling purposes. The color of the fur is a deep, rich brown, and is too short to be sufficiently ornamented as a trimming fur for making sets, although the hairs are very fine and soft and the skin quite tough, probably like our domestic cats, which are said to possess nine lives. No doubt these felines many times elude the snares set by German hunters in the native mountains by the same dexterity which our domestic cat escapes the bootjack thrown by the exasperated listeners to their midnight howls. Chinchilla fur is considered very appropriate for sets and trimmings upon garments worn by misses and very young ladies. This animal is much smaller than most people imagine, being about the size of our gray squirrels and shaped very much like a rat. The best skins of this bird come from Peru. There are two distinct colors, shaded from the ground to the tips. The pure gray hounds, very dark upon the back, are by far the best and softest in quality. The inferior grades are a sort of reddish brown upon the back, and shaded off to something of the suggestion of euchre tint. The sets range from $15 to $40, according to color and fineness of the fur.

The African tigers have this year acceded in developing their spotted skins into fashionable furs for sets and trimmings. So those of our ladies who do not aspire to assuming the lion's skin can, with the sanction of the supreme goddess, wander about in tiger skins, like gentle lambs in wolves' clothing. Some of these skins are spotted gray and white, and others in tan color, silver-gray and white, according to the different species to which they belong.

The sealskin garments are destined to be more in vogue than for many years. They are made both in sacques and dolmans, and also in the new garment, first produced on silk fur-lined goods, called the Mercedes. This is a sort of surplice dolman, circular in form and is made very ample and long. The Alaska and Shetland seals are both used, but the Alaska is considered much the better wearing fur, and retains the dye longer than the Shetland. There is less difference in the price of the two qualities than in the wear.

Pinched South Sea otter and plain and pointed beaver furs are extensively used for the trimming of sealskin garments and making muffs to match. These furs are also much used in trimming silk for lined circulars. The pointed beaver is made so by a process of tying white hairs upon the roots of the fur upon the skin. It is all executed by hand, and is a very delicate and intricate piece of work. A lady one day last week came to Johnston's store to select a sealskin garment, and was shown one trimmed with pointed beaver as very desirable and fashionable. Her little five-year old boy was looking on and listening with intense interest to the relation of facts regarding the process of finishing furs; and as the foreign buyer explained that these long white hairs were all put in by hand, the boy innocently looked up with great astonishment in his round eyes and asked: "How could you catch the beaver and hold him long enough to put in all these white hairs?" That was a poser! The young gentleman acknowledged he didn't know how it was to be done. The difference in the price of pointed and plain beaver amounts to about $5 in one skin. The Hudson Bay beaver is the principle kind used in the trimming of sealskins. The long seal dolmans, beaver trimmed, range in price from $2.75 to $4 each, the sacques from $1.75 to $2.50.

There are some novelties in fur trimmings which were shown the writer at Wilson & Co.'s in Fourteenth street, which are worth mentioning in this detailed account of fashionable furs. One kind was trimmed upon a long carriage garment of heavy plush finished beaver cloth. The fur is called marmaluke, and grows upon an animal known as the Australian sheep. It is a kind of cross between wool and fur. It comes in mixed colors of black, dark gray and silver, and is used just as imported, in its natural colors. It is about medium in regard to price, and will evidently obtain great favor for ordinary wear.

The French fox, which is a deep chestnut brown, after being prepared in France by a process of indelible dyeing, and tipped with silver about the depth of half an inch, is another novelty in fur. The tippings are effected by an electric process, and when completed the fur would never be from the natural skins, so artistically is it performed. The hair is very long and soft, and retains the beautiful lustre given it by the dye. In its natural state it would be ignored, on account of the dingy, grizzly color, which seems out of place in such fine, soft quality of fur. The animal is about the size of the Siberian silver fox, and the quality of the fur is very similar.

Siberian squirrel in it natural color, gray and white, and real ermine, are the principle lining furs for dolmans and circulars. They come all the way from $20 to $50 for a whole lining.

Russian sable is one of the old and also the new furs. It may properly be called a standard quality, and is next in price to the Siberian silver fox.

In style of make the sets are considerably changed in shape of neck mufflers. This season they are cut with a flat round or pointed collar, and round boa ends. The muffs are very small and trimmed in fancy colored ribbons.


#### Get Out Doors!

The close confinement of all factory work gives the operatives pallid faces, poor appetite, languid, miserable feelings, poor blood, inactive liver, kidney and urinary troubles, and all the physicians and medicine in the world cannot help them unless they get out of doors or use Hop Bitters, the purest and best remedy, especially for such cases, having abundance of health, sunshine and rosy cheeks in them. They cost but a trifle. See another column. 40


GENERAL J. W. WHITFIELD died in Lavaca, Texas, a few days ago. Had his death occurred twenty years ago it would have caused a national sensation, for he was the recognized leader of the Southern party in Kansas during the trouble that led up to the war.


If you have pimples, boils, salt rheum, rough skin, &c., try Lindsey's Blood Searcher. Sold by all druggists.


### THE FATE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

WRITTEN IN THE ILLINOIS STATE PRISON.

It's curious, isn't it, Billy;
The changes that twelve months may bring.
Last year I was at Saratoga,
As happy and rich as a king,
I was raking in pools on the races,
And feeing the waiters with "Ten,"
And sipping mint-julips by twilight,
And to-day I am here in the "Pen."

"What led me to do it?" What always
Leads men to destruction and crime?
The prodigal son, whom you've read of,
Has altered somewhat in his time.
He spends his substance as freely
As the biblical fellow of old;
But when it is gone he fancies
The husks will turn into gold.

Champagne, a box at the opera,
High steps while fortune is flush,
The passionate kiss of women,
Whose cheeks have forgotten to blush,
The old, old story, Billy,
Of pleasures that end in tears,
The froth that foams for an hour,
The dregs that are tasted for years.

Last night as I sat here and pondered
On the ends of my evil ways,
There arose like a phantom before me
The vision of boyhood days.
I thought of my old home, Billy;
Of the school-house that stood on the hill;
Of the brook that flowed through the meadow
I can e'en hear its music swell.

Again I thought of my mother,
Of the mother who taught me to pray,
Whose love was a precious treasure,
That I heedlessly cast away.
I saw again in my visions
The fresh-lipped, careless boy,
To whom the future was boundless,
And the world but a mighty toy.

I thought of all this as I sat here,
Of my ruined and wasted life,
And the pangs of remorse were bitter,
They pierced my heart like a knife.
It takes some courage, Billy,
To laugh in the face of fate,
When the yearning ambitions of manhood,
Are blasted at twenty-eight.

*Joliet (Ill.) Republican.*

### TAX LAWS IN LONDON.

#### The System of Taxation in the Greatest City of the World.

[London Letter to (Phila.) Ledger.]

While stopping here I have given some attention to the manner in which Englishmen are taxed for the support of the Government. There is here, in addition to the assessed taxes, the poor-rate tax, sewer tax, land tax, income tax, door tax and excise license. The assessed taxes are duties charged upon persons in respect of certain articles by them used or kept, and they embrace, among other things, the following duties; every inhabited dwelling-house worth the rent of $100 or upwards by the year, but every house or tenement occupied solely for the purpose of any trade or business, by which the occupier seeks a livelihood or profit, is exempted.

The imposition of the inhabited house tax has contributed to the causes which have driven Londoners to live in suburbs of the city rather than in the city itself. The upper parts of many houses near the business centres are permitted to remain unoccupied or let as lumber rooms at a nominal rent, although they would command good rents as living rooms, the reason being that the entire rent of the house would, if it was partially inhabited, be subject to the tax in question. For every male servant you pay a tax of $3 75 a year; for carriages with four or more wheels, $10 25; with less than four wheels, $2 75; for armorial bearings on carriages, $10 50; for armorial bearings not on carriages, $5 25.

The poor rate tax is a personal charge upon land made and levied by the church-warden and overseers of each parish for the poor, police rate and parish expenses. All persons are liable to this tax who hold or enjoy any land, house, shop, wharf, mines &c. In general the occupier is liable to pay the rate, for it is considered a charge on the occupier in respect of his posession, and not upon the landlord. The tenant is not allowed to deduct the amount paid by him from the rent unless he has a special agreement with the landlord to that effect. The rate varies yearly, and is fixed to suit the wants of the parish by the Justices of the Quarter Sessions, it being a parochial and not a parliamentary tax. The poor rate tax also sometimes includes the county rate, which is for paying the expenses connected with prisons and county police.

The land tax is made by act of Parliament a perpetual charge upon all lands and houses, and the method of raising it is by charging a particular sum on each county, and this sum is assessed by Commissioners on the individual proprietors. Stringent laws give the parties assessing this tax great power. It can be collected by distress and sale, with power to break into the premises and commit the defaulters to prison, there to remain until the arrears of the tax with costs are paid. Of course, this is not done immediately after the tax is demanded, but a reasonable time is given before proceeding to extreme measures. Buildings appropriated to public purposes are not subject to this tax, but all charitable institutions with incomes amounting to over $800 are liable.

The income tax is one of the most important means of raising money. It is not like the land tax, a permanent one, but is regulated according to the wants of the country, the rate being fixed by an act annually. Almost every person in the kingdom is sent a form, wherein he has to state the amount of his income, and the schedule embraces, first, the profits arising from the ownership of lands, houses, and other real property, or from mortgages of such property; second, profits arising from the occupation of agricultural lands; third, profits arising from interest, annuities, and dividends payable out of any public funds; fourth, incomes arising from any trades or professions; fifth, the salaries of all public officials and pensioners.

When these returns are made the Income Tax Commissioners have the power, if not satisfied that any taxpayer has made an adequate return, to assess him a higher sum. Of course, he is notified of this, and he can make an appeal and have his case heard, as is done by the board of Revision in Philadelphia. No income tax is payable on unoccupied houses, nor is any person liable for the tax whose income is under $750 a year, and if it be under $200 a year, he may deduct $700 and pay the tax on the remainder. The collector of this tax is not bound to make more than one demand, and if the tax be not paid he may distrain.

There is also an annual license required for keeping dogs. The tax is nearly $2 per head upon dogs of every description, except a puppy under the age of six months and dogs used by blind persons and shepherd dogs. To shoot game, a license of $15 per year is paid, and for every gun owned by persons $2 50.

Good laws and light taxation are equally desirable, but they become worse than wasted when the executive authorities are permitted to neglect their trust with regard to any system of national taxation. It is obvious whatever merits it may possess will never become manifest unless the levy is fairly imposed, and also, unless the contributions of each individual are collected. Here the assessments appear to be fairly made, judging, at least, by the infrequency of complaints; but the regularity and completeness of the collections is most admirable. Nobody escapes, nobody can evade the collections, for the law provides a speedy means of bringing defaulters or negligent people to account. NAMELOC.

### OUR CIVILIZED INDIANS.

#### Their Forms of Government, Their Schools, and Marriage Laws.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

There are in the United States about 300,000 Indians; 55,000 in the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles—20,000 more belonging to other tribes in the Indian Territory, and the rest are scattered in the western part of the United States, with a few remaining in New York, North Carolina, and other States.

The civilized tribes have forms of government more or less similar to that of the States. The Cherokees have a constitution and code of laws. The Creeks have a constitution, but their laws are not yet codified, although efforts have been made in this direction and a code prepared. The Creeks have a chief, elected by the people every four years, a House of Kings, and a House of Warriors, District Courts, and a Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice of the Muscogee Nation is a Baptist preacher and is now a missonary to the wild tribes 250 miles west of his home. I met him the other day at the Muscogee Baptist Association on his way from his missonary labors. He came back to preside over the Supreme Court at its next session, in about two weeks. The Rev. John McIntosh is his name—grandson of Gen. William McIntosh, whom the Creeks killed in 1825 on account of the treaty of Indian Springs.

The present Chief is Ward Coochman, born in Alabama, and who remained there until about 1848. He was a delegate to the Baptist Association at Newoka. He is a stout-built man, about 55 years old, black hair, black eyes, thin whiskers, will weigh 200 pounds, and was dressed in a citizen's dark gray suit. He is a man of ability, and has an affable address. I took tea with him—coffee rather.

The Presbyterians and Methodists have each a mission school on the manual labor system, and the Creek nation pays the board and tuition of a number of pupils. The Baptists are contemplating the establishment of a mission school this fall.

There are twenty-eight public schools kept open ten months in the year, and under the supervision of a Superindent of Public Instruction; and he is also superintendent of public blacksmith shops! The nation pays for sharpening both mental and agricultural tools. They pay $40 per month to teachers and pay for school books.

The Indians enjoy religion. I attended an all-night prayer meeting last Sunday. They say they used to worship the devil all night, and think they ought to worship God all night, too.

The meeting began at dark, and ended about sun up, or a little later. Imagine a savage crowd of Indians singing in Creek at the top of their voices just before daylight, and suddenly a bugle blast sounds on the air—wouldn't you think of Gabriel?

The Creeks have no marriage laws, but the Baptist association adopted a memorial on the subject, urging the next council to pass a proper marriage law. Your correspondent had the honor of drafting the memorial. Their custom allowed several wifes, but the churches have so altered public opinion that it is rare to find a man with two wives.

"How did you punish a violation of marriage vows?" I asked an Indian lawyer.

"You see that man there?"

"Yes."

"Well, his wife was taken by another man, and one night he went with some other men, arrested the betrayer, beat him senseless, and then cut his ears off with a dull knife."

"How did they treat the woman?"

"The same way. Sometimes they let her off easier than the man."

"What became of the man and woman?"

"They are living together as man and wife, and the injured husband got him another wife."

"Was that your custom?"

"Yes; the chief made that law, and everybody followed it."

Sometimes they cut the woman's nose off by way of variety.

If the criminal could hide out until "Busk," the annual festival, he went free. Some of the tribes had cities of refuge, as the Israelites had.

#### Stage Effects in 1763.

Alexander's high and beautiful chariot was first seen at the further end of the stage—the theatre stretching from Fownes street to Simple lane. He (Barry) seated in it was drawn to the front to triumphant music by the unarmed soldiery. When it arrived at its station to stop for him to alight, before he had time even to speak, the machinery was settled on such a simple yet certain plan that the chariot in a twinkling disappeared and every soldier was at the instant armed. It was thus managed: Each man, having his particular duty assigned to him, laid his hands on different parts of the chariot. One took a wheel and held it on high—this was a shield; then others took the remaining wheels and all in a moment wore shields on their left arms; the axle-tree was taken by another—it was a spear; the body of the chariot they also took to pieces, and the whole was converted into swords, javelins, lances, standards, &c. Each soldier, thus armed, arranged himself at the sides of the stage, and Alexander in the centre began his speech.

#### Divide New York.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

If the friends of Senators Sherman and Blaine would bestir themselves, they could divide the New York delegation with Conkling, and so send him to the National Convention powerless. The great capacity of Conkling is nowhere so largely displayed as when he hates somebody. He hates Blaine and hates Sherman, and loves himself and Grant. The result of the election, however, does not prove that New York is, in his sense, a Republican State. The destiny of nations will not be found pendent upon the poor plurality of Cornell, especially as the united Democratic vote on Clarkson Potter shows a formidable majority.

#### Enough Civil War.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

This country has had enough of civil war. It does not want any more, and it will not have it. It is folly to talk of resorting to arms in case Congress should, under the forms of law, decide that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency had been elected. It is hoped the majority of one or the other of the candidates will be so large that no question as to the legality of his election can arise. But if it should be questioned, Congress will have to decide the matter, as the laws now stand, and it is wild and wicked to talk of a resort to war to upset the decision. If the decision shall be wrong, it can be peacefully righted in four years.


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### THE BACHELOR'S LAST HOURS.

Not a laugh was heard, nor a joyous note,
As our friend to the bridal we hurried;
Not a wit discharged his farewell joke
As the bachelor went to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning;
And we sighed, as we stood by the lamp's dim light,
To think him not more discerning.

To think that a bachelor, free and bright,
And shy of the sex as we found him,
Should there at the altar, at dead of night
Be caught in the snares that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Through of cake and wine partaking;
We escorted him home from the scene of dread,
While his knees were awfully shaking.

Slowly and sadly we marched him adown
From the top of the lowermost story;
And we have never heard from, nor seen the poor man,
Whom we left alone in his glory.

### UPS AND DOWNS OF STATES.

#### The Progress of the States as Indicated Every Decade.

[Cincinnati Commercial.]

Now that we are on the eve of a new census, which will most assuredly make great changes in the relative rank of some of the States, it is of interest to look back at the different censuses which have been taken, and trace the progress of the States as indicated by those decennial records. The rapid strides of the great West during the present decade, and the well understood fact that Southern immigration, which at the close of the war gave promise of supplying the South with a much needed element of progress, has almost entirely ceased, coupled with the phenomenal exodus of her laboring population, will doubtless develop some startling results at the publication of the tenth census in 1880.

We have carefully examined the past census reports, and find the following interesting facts:

New York, now and for so long the Empire State, was not always so; for she began in 1790 the fifth in rank, standing below Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Massachusetts. In 1800 she ranked third, being still below Virginia and Pennsylvania, and in 1810 she was still below Virginia. In 1820 she stepped to the front, and has since maintained that position.

Virginia held the ranking position among the sisterhood from the organization until supplanted by New York. In 1830 Pennsylvania went above her in 1840 Ohio displaced her. This position she held until 1860, when Illinois went above her, and in 1870 she was compelled to go below Missouri, Indiana, Massachusetts, Kentucky and Tennessee, standing tenth in rank.

Pennsylvania, as becomes the Keystone of the great arch, has maintained the most even position of the entire list of contestants. In 1790 and 1800 she was the second, in 1810 and 1820 she was third, and in 1830 she rose to the second place, which she has since held.

North Carolina, which started out third in the great rivalry, fell to fourth in 1800, which rank she held until 1830, when she fell to fifth, in 1840, to seventh, in 1850 to tenth, in 1860 to twelfth, and in 1870 to fourteenth.

Massachusetts, with the sturdy energy and independence so characteristic of her, has well maintained her position. Starting at the fourth in rank, she fell off but one grade at two subsequent enumerations. In 1820 she fell to seventh, in 1830 and 1840 she fell off one more grade, in 1850 she rallied to sixth, and in 1860 and 1870 she stood seventh in the column.

Maryland, another of the original thirteen, figured in the first census sixth in rank, fell in 1800 to seventh, in 1810 to eighth, in 1820 to tenth, in 1830 to eleventh, in 1840 to fifteenth, in 1850 to seventeenth, in 1870 to nineteenth, and in 1870 to twentieth.

South Carolina shows a greater decline. Originally the seventh in rank, she advanced in 1800 and 1810 to sixth, fell in 1820 to eighth, in 1830 to ninth, in 1840 to eleventh, in 1850 to fourteenth, in 1860 to seventeenth, and in 1870 to twenty-second.

Connecticut has passed through successive downward grades from eighth in 1790 to twenty-fifth in 1870, which she did in the following order: In 1790 and 1800 she was eighth, in 1810 ninth, in 1820 fourteenth, in 1830 sixteenth, in 1840 twentieth, in 1850 twenty-first, in 1860 twenty-fourth and in 1870 twenty-fifth.

New Jersey began at the ninth grade, fell in 1800 to tenth, in 1810 to twelfth, in 1820 and 1830 losing one grade in each term, in 1840 to eighteenth, and in 1850 and 1860 losing one more grade in each, and rallying in 1870 to seventeenth.

New Hampshire fell from tenth in 1790 to thirty first in 1870, making the heaviest decennial decline from 1850 to 1860, when she fell off from twenty-second to twenty-seventh.

Maine, starting next below New Hampshire, now ranks her by eight grades, standing twenty,-third in the list.

Vermont has gone down from the twelfth to the thirtieth, having declined from twenty-third to twenty-eight in the decade ending in 1860.

Georgia, in point of population, ranks relatively higher than she did in 1790. She began as thirteenth, rose to twelfth in 1800, in 1810 and 1820 stood eleventh, in 1830 she rose to tenth. In 1840 and 1850 she stood ninth, in 1860 eleventh, and in 1870 twelfth, but one grade above where she started.

Kentucky has had her own ups and downs, but on the whole has made substantial relative progress. Beginning at fourteenth in 1790, although then but a Territory, she rose in 1800 to ninth, in 1810 to seventh, in 1820 to sixth, which rank she held in 1830 and 1840. But she fell off in 1870 to eighth, in 1860 to tenth, and in 1860 rose to eighth.

Rhode Island has had an uniform and rapid decline from fifteenth in 1790 to thirty-second in 1870.

Delaware has gone to the rear more rapidly than any of the other contestants. In 1790 she began at the sixteenth grade, while in 1870 she was thirty-fourth in the list, the only States below her being the young States of Nebraska, Oregon and Nevada.

Tennessee, though not admitted as a State until 1796, figures in the first census as the lowest in the list. She deserves to be called the Empire State of the South, as she has progressed from the foot of the list in 1790 to the fifth in 1840 and 1850, and to ninth in 1860 and 1870.

This comprises all the States which figured in the first census, though some of them, as we have seen, were not yet organized as States. And now come new sisters to join themselves in the great rivalry, foremost among which was the first born of the Ordinance of '87, our own Ohio. She is credited in 1800 as the eighteenth in the list, though not admitted until two years later. From that modest position she sprang at the end of the next ten years above Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine to the thirteenth rank; in 1820 she had passed eight more of her competitors, and came in fifth; in 1830 she went up to fourth, and in 1840 to third, where she still remains.

Mississippi followed Ohio in 1800, losing one rank each in the three following censuses. In 1840 she advanced to seventeenth, in 1850 to fifteenth, in 1860 to fourteenth, but fell off in 1870 to eighteenth.

We quote Indiana in the census of 1800, though she did not become a State until 1816. She stood at the foot of the list at the second census. She fell off one rank in 1810, but worked ahead bravely to eighteenth in 1820, to thirteenth in 1830, to tenth in 1840, to seventh in 1850, to sixth in 1860, which rank she still maintains.

Missouri entered the lists in 1810, though not admitted as a State until ten years later, and took rank at once above her sister Territories, Illinois and Michigan. She fell off in 1820 to twenty-third, but rallied in 1830 to twenty-first, in 1840 to sixteenth, in 1850 to thirteenth, in 1860 to eighth, and in 1870 to fifth.

In this same year first appeared a young giantess, taking her position modestly in the rear, only Michigan being below her. Illinois, standing twenty-third in 1810, fell off to twenty-fourth in 1820, two years after admission as a State, but rose in 1830 to twentieth, in 1840 to fourteenth, in 1850 to eleventh, in 1890 to fourth, where she still remains, but with her eye fixed on Ohio's place above her, as if determined to contest the position in 1880.

Michigan, though not admitted as a State until 1837, we quote as in the rear of the column in 1810. At the next decade she was still in the rear, and was twenty-sixth in rank. In 1830 her rank was the same, but Arkansas stood below her. In 1840 she rose to twenty-third, in 1860 to twentieth, in 1860 to sixteenth, and in 1870 thirteenth.

We start Arkansas but one above the foot of the list in 1820, though a Territory until 1837. In 1830 she changed places with Michigan, and fell to the rear. In 1840 she rose two grades, in 1850 she fell off one grade to twenty-sixth, in 1860 she took another step up, but in 1860 fell to twenty-sixth, with eleven states below her.

Florida next appears in the list in 1830 though she did not become a State until the middle of the following decade, in 1845, starting ahead of both Michigan and Arkansas. She fell off two grades in 1840, four in 1850 to the foot of the list. In 1850 she held her own in rank, and in 1870 she was thirty-third in rank.

Iowa appears first in 1840, six years before she became a State, and took rank twenty-eighth in the line, with only Wisconsin below her. She advanced one grade in 1850, nine in 1860, and seven in 1870.

Wisconsin shows marvelous speed in the race. Entering the lists in 1840, eight years before her admission as a State, at the foot of the list, she rose five grades in 1850, nine in 1860, and in 1870 stood fifteenth in the line.

California entered in 1850, above Delaware and Florida, advanced three grades in 1860, and two more in 1870.

In 1860 two promising entries were made, which have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of their friends and backers—Minnesota, the thirtieth, and Kansas, the thirty-second in the list. In their first decade we find the former ranking twenty-eighth and the latter twenty-ninth in the line. The census of 1880 will advance them still further. Their progress in population was the greatest of any of the States in their first decade, Minnesota increasing 155.61 per cent., and Kansas no less than 239.91 per cent.

The same year came Oregon and took her position modestly in the rear, to be followed in 1870 by Nevada.

Nebraska, admitted as a State in 1867, ranked Oregon and Nevada in 1870, but her marvelous growth in the last decade must entitle her to a great advance in rank at the next census.

We have taken no note of Colorado, the Centennial State, nor of some of the rapidly growing Territories, notably Dakota, with population enough for one State in her southern half, and almost enough for another in her northern half. She will soon seek admission and join the advancing column.

### NEW MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

#### A Novel Scheme to Raise Funds by Revolutionists.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—By parties who profess to be inside of the movement in this city it is asserted that a very large proportion of the population of Mexico is dissatisfied with the Government of Diaz, that this dissatisfaction has taken the shape of an organized revolutionary Government which includes many of the most distinguished Mexican soldiers and politicians, and that an outbreak which will involve several of the most important Mexican States is imminent. The agent of the "Government of Restoration of the Republic of Mexico" of which General Angel Maria Corrillo Deabornoz is President, is in this city endeavoring the negotiation for material aid to further their schemes for the overthrow of Diaz, President of Mexico. The agent invites capitalists, who are now considering the scheme to supply the revolutionary Government with certain arms and military supplies in return for which they are to be granted,

*First*—Authority to organize a National Bank of Mexico, the notes of which are to be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and to be receivable in payment for public lands at the rate of a dollar per acre, all public lands of Mexico to be set apart for this purpose.

*Second*—Franchises for railways and telegraphs throughout Mexico and subsidies in bonds and National bank notes sufficient for construction.

*Third*—Abolition of all duties on importation of goods from the United States into Mexico by land. The rights of immigrants are guaranteed, taxation and service in the Mexican army for a stated period is to be remitted and religious toleration assured.

There seems no doubt that very ambitious men in Mexico are concerned in the movement, and some of the heaviest capitalists of the Pacific Coast are reported to be now examining it with a view to engage in the enterprise if it promises a success. By a private letter from a gentleman in Boston it is learned the same scheme has been submitted to capitalists who own the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. These gentlemen have already sent an agent to Mexico to endeavor to obtain from Diaz the same franchises so far as their company is concerned, and failing in that, it is said, they promised to give the scheme their earnest attention.

#### Helping a Friend.

An energetic temperance man met a neighbor on the street in Oil City badly under the influence of liquor. He determined to assist the neighbor home. With much trouble the two started, and the abstainer was put to it to keep himself and his wabbling companion from falling into the gutter. In his drunken enjoyment the inebriate sang and yelled until his home was reached, when he noisily persisted in being accompanied into the house by his friend, who as stoutly refused to go. The noise finally awakened the neighbors, and in a few moments heads were out of the windows in all directions. "What's the trouble," asked one. "Nussing, nussing, ash all," yelled the drunken man, "'cept Mr——and me's on a thunderin' big drunk, and I'm trying to get 'im home."


A western preacher who had been constantly annoyed during services by the incessant "hacking" of some of the members of his congregation, upon closing his sermon requested such to try Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price, 25 cents.


### LADY DUDLEY'S DIAMONDS.

#### The Story of that Famous Collection of Jewels.

A London dispatch received recently reported that at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday last Charles Wright was arraigned on his own confession of stealing the jewels of the Countess of Dudley at the Great Western Railway station some years ago. The crime at the time attracted great attention, from the manner in which it was perpetrated and the great value of the booty. Before the magistrate Wright retracted his confession, but the police believe that he is guilty and he was remanded. The jewels were stolen at the Paddington station from Lady Dudley's maid. She had them in a valise, which was handed from a hansom cab to a guard and set on the pavement opposite the door of the booking office. When the maid alighted the valise was gone. Advertisements were inserted in the *Times*, and, a few months afterward, the rumor ran round town that the diamonds were recovered. Indeed, the report wore an air of so much authenticity that the *Times* and other papers thought fit to rebuke Lord Dudley for having compounded a felony. The Earl paid no attention to their remarks. Then people began to say that there had been no robbery, and the Mrs. Candors of Maytair, found occasion to indulge in a great deal of tittle tattle on the subject. Finally the story died out. Lord Dudley had made a startling innovation in the manners of London society by printing on the programs of his concerts in Park lane: "*Il più gran omaggio alla musica e il silenzio*," which people interpreted in more ways than one and took the hint. Most of the lost diamonds were those which the Countess—one of the beautiful daughters of Lady Louisa Moncreiffe—had worn on her wedding day. The inhabitants of Dudley (says the *Morning Post* of the period) had given her a bracelet of pearls and diamonds; Lord Dudley, just as they started for the church, gave her a matchless necklace of pearls, set in five rows. All the jewels presented by friends were of the rarest description, the most unique in the collection being a rare parure, consisting of a diadem, necklace, brooch, ear rings and bracelets, composed of rubies and diamonds of the finest quality—the rubies being specimen stones—all set in pure classical style. Its value was more than £10,000. There were also a pair of sapphire and diamond earrings, a locket and pearl to match, with fine pearl drops; a pearl and diamond bracelet; a pair of pearl and diamond pear shaped earrings; a jewelled etruscan suit, besides many ornaments of various kinds, amounting in value to many thousand pounds. These were presented by the Earl of Dudley to his bride. Lady Ward's wedding gift was a miniature bracelet, with monogram in rubies, emeralds and brilliants. Lady Dudley's diamonds were almost as well known in London as were, saving a comparison of the wearers, Mme. Musard's in Paris.

### SAID TO BE THE LATEST.

#### Further Proof that it is Well to Keep Your Eyes Open in New York.

[New York Sun.]

At Broadway and Duane street, on Saturday, the butt of a cigar lay on the sidewalk, and a thread of purple smoke went up from its ashes. A well-dressed man, wearing a silk hat that showed evidences of recent hard usage, was eyeing the half-consumed cigar, and was evidently making up his mind to recover it. He had every appearance of a drunken man. Keeping his eye on the stub, he straightened himself up, pulled his tall hat down over his eyes, and stooped to reach the cigar, smiling complacently as he extended his hand toward the butt. In the meantime many persons had halted, and when the wind caused the cigar to roll away just as he was putting his fingers on it, the knot of observers laughed. The man straightened up, and he frowned indignantly on those who were around him. He looked at the staff on the tower of the Western Union building, and up and down Broadway, as though in doubt whether he would again attempt to recover the cigar. Then he pulled his hat over his eyes once more, and renewed his effort. He fell on his knees, pitched over on to his face, arose to his knees again, and poised his hand over the coveted butt. The knot of observers had been increased tenfold, and bets were offered that the cigar would again elude him.

Suddenly the interest of the throng was turned in another direction. A man shouted, "Stop thief! I've lost my watch!" and a woman cried out that her pocketbook was missing. About this time the man who had been an object of so much interest, was also missing.

"Go on, go on," said a policeman to the crowd; "That's the latest trick."

#### Mad at the Way She Was Saved.

"Dont go out on that log," screamed the masculine attendant as one of the damsels walked out on the careening limb of an old dead tree, which lay diagonally with the bank.

"Why?" but she kept on going.

"It will turn with you!" shouted the gentleman, warningly.

"How can it?" and the line with a

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### NORTH AND SOUTH.

WADE HAMPTON, in a recent speech, thus referred to the Yazoo DIXON-BARKSDALE murder: "One indiscreet fool in the South can in a minute undo the lengthy labor of statesman." There is a great deal of truth in this. A large portion of the Northern people, as the elections seem to indicate, are not prepared to judge the South fairly or do justice to the best efforts of the best men of that section. They are in that suspicious frame of mind that makes them easy victims to even the most awkward inventions of the bloody shirt venders. It is a curious fact that the Southern outrage business in the recent campaign was limited to three cases, the Blackville Postoffice, Kemper county and Yazoo. Either of the three might have occurred in any Northern community, and there have been occurrences in the North and West equally as unlawful or revolting. The extra session was made to do great service for the Republicans, but the only distinctively Southern demand was for the repeal of the test oath and for an impartial method of selecting jurors in the Federal courts. These reforms are now sustained by Northern sentiment. The demand for the abolition of the Deputy Marshal system came from the North, and if ever there was an infamous and unfair system of influencing elections it is by partizan Deputy Marshals. We have yet to meet a Republican who would favor the continuance of the system if their party was *out* of power.

What the Republicans shut their eyes to in the South is the marvelous progress of that section since the war left it bankrupt, its industries demoralized, and its people poverty stricken. These are ugly facts for them—they disprove the outrage business—but are overborne by two or three crimes, in as many States, which are cherished and exaggerated until the politics of the nation is made to turn on them. In other words, the industry, progress and growing wealth of ten or twelve millions of people go for nothing as against the lawlessness of a half dozen men. It is as if we would judge the morality of Pittsburgh by the McMASTER case, its reverence of law by the railroad riots, its honesty by the numerous defalcations and breaches of trust, and its religious sincerity by the reverend rascals who are from time to time unmasked. That would be thought the extreme of wrong and injustice; yet it is precisely what we mete out to the South.

The result of this sprit of injustice towards the South, so rampant on the eve of elections, is that it acts as a counter irritant on that section. Men may submit to wrong and injustice under compulsion, but it nevertheless rankles The generation that fought the battles of the war is rapidly diminishing, but its place is taken by men who will have intense sectional prejudices. Thousands of presses, preachers, and political orators are constantly declaiming against the South as made up of swindlers and assassins, with ignorance and treachery as inspiring forces. All good qualities, political and social, are denied it. In the animosities of foreign wars, there has been no such wholesale and sweeping denunciation of a people as of the South by the Republican party, in this time of peace—fifteen years after the war closed. We only find it in the mad passions engendered by religious wars. What will be the result in the future? Is it any wonder the South is solid? We are cultivating legacies of bitterness and hatred for future generations, that will find outlet in some way or other; in peace or in war. There seems to be no remedy. The cancer must work itself out or kill the patient.

### BATTLE OF THE CORPORATIONS.

We are inclined to think there is a great deal of truth in the statement that the Pacific railroads were a potent force in carrying the Ohio Legislature for the Republicans, so as to retire Judge THURMAN from the Senate. It is stated these corporations were liberal contributors to the campaign fund, and by their great wealth and willingness to disburse it, many close districts were carried for the Republicans. They have at stake a debt due the Government of over one hundred millions of dollars, which they are compelled to make provision for by the THURMAN act. Every year they are required to divert from their profits several millions of dollars to a sinking fund to pay this debt. It would never have become law, this funding bill, but for the rare tact, sound sense, and great legal ability shown by Judge THURMAN in drafting it and pressing it on Congress. It has not before occurred in the history of the nation that the services of one man in Congress have saved to the Government the enormous sum of a hundred millions of dollars; but this was lost sight of in the bloody shirt campaign, just as the people were cautioned against permitting their judgment to be influenced by State or local issues. Now that the election is over the outrage business is dropped. The tremendous peril to our institutions, pictured by such raving idiots as HOOTEN, and which would have justified a levy *en masse* of the fighting population of the nation, is shown to have no existence.

But the corporations are coming to the front with their demands, and are laying out their plans of campaign against the THURMAN act. Having helped the Republicans to secure success they put in a demand for their share of the fruits. That share is the repeal of the law which requires them to pay a hundred millions of money due the Government. Having been defeated in the Supreme Court, by its recent decision affirming the constitutionality of the law, they are preparing to lay siege to Congress to repeal it. Mr. HUNTINGTON, the President ot the Central Pacific, in a published letter over his name, more than intimates that the Supreme Court decree affirming the constitutionality of the THURMAN act was procured by improper means. He goes further, and proposes to circumvent the court through Congress, for he says:

> The real difficulties are still to be met, and notwithstanding the decision of the court, the best thing Congress can now do on behalf of the Government it in part represents is *to repeal this strife-breeding legislation.*

Having invoked the authority of the highest judicial tribunal and lost their cause, these rich and powerful corporations now coolly serve notice that the THURMAN act must be repealed And by way of preparing for the work to come, money is freely used to elect Republican Senators who are expected to obey the orders of this corrupt combination of corporate wealth, arroganee, and dangerous ascendancy.

The corporations have succeeded in beating Mr. THURMAN, and a similar war will be waged against every Senator who refuses to bow down and worship the golden calf. They have a strong body of followers in Congress, headed by Senator BLAINE, and their hands will be strengthened while every Senator or Representative who voted for the THURMAN law, or is not reliable for its repeal, will be killed off, if it is in the power of money to do it. The "bloody shirt" is one of the disguises invoked to whedle otherwise sensible voters into backing up the demands of the corporations. With the election of GRANT and a Republican Congress next year, the Pacific Railroads will gobble up the hundred millions they are compelled to pay by the THURMAN act with the same celerity they managed to substitute a worthless seoond mortgage as security for their debt due the Government.

The effect of these questions on future politics is hinted at in this extract from the New York *Sun*:

> The issue between a government of corporations and railroad kings and a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, is thus brought upon us. All the false pretences of sectional strife invented to obscure this living and threatening question, will soon disappear. The plain people cannot long be deceived by the artful lies of demagogues, hired by Rings to excite prejudice and passion. The farmers will find out that the election of certain Senators and Representives does not mean, as is pretended, opposition to a solid South, but increase of the cost of transportation, increase of the power of corporations, increase of dividends on watered stocks, increase of accumulated capital, and decrease in the net price of agricultural products and the rewards of industry.

### ONE GREAT POLITICAL SHAM.

To the suggestion that northern Republican speakers should go to Louisiana, the Democratic press of that State invites them heartily to come and promises them a courteous greeting and attentive hearing. It offers to abide by their own experience and observation whether public discussion of any and all political questions is not as free in Louisiana as it is in New York, and professes an anxious desire for the test. This is an invitation and a challenge which the managers of the Republican party cannot creditably decline; but they will decline. Like the naive confession of the *Chronicle*, they "prefer making sketches of the South at a safe distance." Which means so far off truth cannot overtake the falsehood. The New York *Herald* commenting on the invitation for Northern speakers to go to Louisiana, says:

> Senator Conkling at Brooklyn, Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, Secretaries Evarts and Sherman and Senator Blaine at the Cooper Union, in this city, argued in succession to crowded audiences that there is not adequate security for the property and the lives of Republicans in the South, that freedom of political speech and action does not exist there, but the old spirit of disloyalty is active, and that it is just as necessary to keep the South down at the present time as it was to put her down in the time of the rebellion. Now let all these gentlemen travel to New Orleans and repeat the same speeches word for word. They are challenged to do so by the Democratic press of Louisiana, at the risk of confessing that they have distorted the condition of the South if they declined the invitation and of making themselves ridiculous by repeating exaggerations on the spot if they accept it. If they were honest and earnest in what they assured the people of New York they need not fear this risk. If their allegations of fact were accurate, if there was no distortion or exaggeration, those allegations will tell with ten times the effect upon the people of the country when repeated from a New Orleans platform. Scarcely anything is more desirable to bring the people to a truthful understanding of political shams than just such an interchange of political discussion between Northern men and Southern men face to face as this eager invitation of the Democratic press of Louisiana to Republican speakers from the North affords an admirable opportunity to initiate.

The exposure of the sham, of which the *Herald* talks, is the thing of all others the Republican leaders will avoid. While the rank and file, out of their abundant ignorance and fanaticism, believe these stories, the Republican orators and newspapers know them to be lies.

### POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Once or twice a year the English Ministers make speeches, as they did on Monday last, at the Lord Mayor's banquets in London, defending their policy and sometimes indicating a future course of action. The speeches are accepted as semi-official declarations, and so are regarded with great interest at home and abroad. The great points of difference just now between the Conservatives in power and the Liberals, anxious to get there, is in reference to the foreign policy of the British Empire. They amount to the question, as Senator BAYARD stated in an interview on his return from Europe, whether the imperial system which British conquests have built up shall be abandoned or not. The Conservatives under the leadership of Lord BEACONSFIELD are doing a grand stroke of business on the "Rule Brittannia" principle; they have extended British power and dominion in India, Africa, and the east of Europe; and have insisted in a voice in the adjustment of all continental questions. There is a gread deal of eclat and glory in all this, but it is costly. GLADSTONE, BRIGHT and the Liberals oppose this policy out and out, and insist on abandoning the glories of conquest in India and Africa, and meddling in all European questions, and especially as between the Czar and Sultan. There is not much glory in this, but a great deal of comfort to the taxpayers. The Liberals further insist that there are plenty of home issues, in administration and ameliorating the condition of the working classes, to engage the best efforts of English statesmen.

Lord BEACONSFIELD's speech at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Monday, showed he was firm in his imperial policy, and in insisting that England shall maintain her influence in the councils of Europe. He adopted the phrase of a Roman ruler, and declared for empire and liberty; a short program, he said, but one on which the existing ministry would always act. He believed that the peace of Europe, now seriously threatened, could only be maintained by having the power and influence of England felt on the continent.

This meddling policy is precisely what the Liberals antagonize. The general elections, that must settle it one way or the other, will not take place until some time next year, when the present Parliament, having lasted seven years, expires by limitation, and a new House of Commons will be elected.

### THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

The official vote of the State has been received and computed at Harrisburg, with this result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Butler, Republican | 280,153 |
| Barr, Democrat | 221,815 |
| Sutton, Greenback | 27,207 |
| Richardson, Prohibition | 3,219 |
| Total vote | 532,394 |
| Butler over Barr | 58,338 |
| Butler over all | 27,912 |

The aggregate vote is 169,750 less than it was last fall on Governor, and 226,516 less than it was at the Presidential election of 1876. It falls below the vote of 1877, when Colonel NOYES was elected, 16,820.

The vote of Mr. BUTLER, the successful candidate, not only falls 29,237 below Governor HOYT's vote last fall, but is 16,984 below Senator DILL's Democratic vote.

The vote of Mr. BARR falls below TILDEN's vote in 1876, 144,343, and below DILL's vote last year 75,332. This shows the extent to which the Democrats absented themselves from the polls.

The Greenback vote last year of 81,758 fell off to 27,207, or a decrease of 54,551 votes.

Singularly enough the Prohibition vote only fell off from last year 560 votes, and exceeds the vote of 1877, 608 votes. The Prohibition party is the only steadfast one in the State. It comes up regularly with its three thousand and odd votes.

THE *World's* candidate for President is Senator BAYARD. That is all right enough; but on what grounds of justice or expediency does it continue its bitter assaults on Mr. TILDEN, insinuating as Senator WALLACE did in his Philadelphia speech, the most dispicable of Republican slanders. All this will do Senator BAYARD no good. He cannot afford to go before a convention of the people as the representative of the personal fight against Tilden. Assuming that Governor TILDEN will not be a candidate, we can tell the *World* the most difficult task of next year's campaign will be to induce those Democrats who believe in their heart of hearts that TILDEN has been foully wronged, to take enough interest in politics to go to the polls. This feeling has been in no wise diminished by the success of the Tammany bolters in beating Gov. TILDEN's representative man, for such Governor ROBINSON was generally accepted to be. For our part we would like to see a kindly and free discussion of Presidential candidates; but if Mr. BAYARD has many friends as indiscreet as the *World*, he won't touch bottom in the Convention. Mr. TILDEN can't be poohpoohed off the track by Senator BAYARD's partizans any more than he can be driven off by JOHN KELLY. If Governor ROBINSON had been elected, TILDEN would have been universally accepted as the candidate next year. A Convention would have been necessary to nominate only a Vice President. The failure to elect ROBINSON does not necessarily rule TILDEN off; it throws doubt on his availability, but even as matters stand, what fitting man for the place can be named certain to poll as many votes as Governor TILDEN? That's a question that must be answered. We neither advise or antagonize TILDEN's renomination, but are in search of information.

THE KELLY vote in New York will reach 72,000, but the New York *Sun* says that fully 15,000 anti-TILDEN Democrats refused to waste their strength on KELLY, and voted straight for CORNELL. This makes the aggregate of the Democratic bolt at 87,000. This is rather formidable, for it will probably turn out to be from 18 to 20 per cent. of the total Democratic vote cast at the election. But there was also a big bolt against CORNELL. If he had kept up with his associates on the Republican ticket and had received all the Republican votes they did, he would have had the full benefit of the Democratic defection of 87,000 votes, or, in other words, his plurality over ROBINSON would have been 87,000. But at the best, it is not more than 39,000, which is 48,000 less than it would have been except for the Republican bolt. The returns show that on those candidates of the two parties who were not scratched the vote is very close and may be called a "stand-off." The striking fact of the election is that in the year next preceding the Presidential contest about 120,000 Democrats and Republicans in New York bolted their regular candidate for Governor, and were willing to put everything to hazard rather than allow him to succeed. This looks a great deal like a tremendous weakening of party ties.

SENATOR BAYARD's interview, although it contains nothing new or startling, is well worth reading. About the Senator's theory that the West desires a silver and paper inflation so as to scale its debts, is it not equally reasonable to suppose that the money centers are anxious for a single gold standard to enhance the value of the securities in which their wealth is largely invested? If the Senator holds to the opinion the greenbacks outstanding ($340,000,000) must give place to National Bank notes, and that silver must be again demonetized, he is not likely to create extraordinary enthusiasm as a Presidential candidate. We do not know that this is his position, but it is that of some of his warmest supporters. Senator BAYARD's statement that the growth of the West has about run its course, and the tide of emigration is likely to be to Texas hereafter, seems to us so absurd that we conceive the reporter failed to catch his meaning. It would be of vast benefit to the country could a million or two of white emigrants from Europe or the Northern States, be thrown into Texas, but the prospects are not encouraging.

CINCINNATI expects great things from its Southern railroad. It opens up an immense territory, and the *Enquirer* says "the manufacturers scattered all over the city are preparing to push their wares all through the South, now that a direct line is to be opened to them. As an investment it will doubtless prove the best ever made by an American city." We can hardly realize that. Two or three extensively circulated and influtial Republican papers in Cincinnati have been preaching with frightful zeal for months past the South was given over to banditti, murder and swindling. We should think the Cincinnati people would tear up their railroads running South instead of building new ones; that is if they believed their own Republican papers.

THE Supreme Court on Monday, in affirming a decision restraining the city of Erie from running into debt beyond the constitutional limit, talked sound sense on the subject of municipal extravagance in this extract:

> It is said the act of Assembly empowers the city to build or rent a market house, and that a market house was necessary for the convenience of the people. Let it be so; corporations, like natural persons, *must do without conveniences when they have not the money to pay for them.* If the ordinary revenues of the city of Erie are not sufficient to meet its legitimate wants, and if it must continually take upon itself new obligations for that purpose, it is clear that bankruptcy and financial ruin must occur sooner or later, and when these do occur it must learn *nolens volens* to live within its revenues.

A little of that sort of law, applied in time, would have saved Pittsburgh many millions.

WANT of food and fuel are the evils that threaten Ireland this winter. An empty stomach is not reliable in a combat with a cold winter. It may trouble John Bull.

### Answers to Correspondents.

"W. J. D."—I. Hayes' majority over Tilden in Allegheny county was 9,481, the vote standing, Hayes, 28,720; Tilden, 19,248; Cooper, 769; Smith, Prohibition, 117. II. Ex-Secretary McCulloch is *not* "a fugitive from this country." He is supposed to be in the banking business in London, and is largely interested in the settlement of the Virginia State debt.

"BAYARD BOOMERS."—I. The election for President in 1880 will take place under the present apportionment of electors. II. We believe his name is pronounced Byard, but it is not a capital offense, unless you are making campaign poetry, to call him Bayard. III. We don't know Mr. Bayard's religious views, but think he is an Episcopalian. If this is not satisfactory, pick him out a religion to suit. We are positive he don't belong to Bob Ingersoll's church.

"SOUTHSIDE."—We presume it is competent for the County Commissioners, either on their own authority or by an order from Court, authorizing the employment of experts, to make an examination of the books, accounts, etc., in the Prothonotary's office, but it is not likely to be done. Our people rather enjoy being fleeced.

LONDON has just been holding in the Crystal Palace its annual show of cats. This yearly festival brings together some of the finest specimens in England of Toms, tabbies, tortoise-shells, Turkish and Russian cats, tailless Manxes, and long-haired Persians and Angoras. The late cat Congress included no fewer than 266 delegates, divided into fifty classes—to such refinements has feline science been pushed—occupying cages, furnished each with a cushion and a pan of milk. Some of the members of this convention, as the account of the London *Standard* shows, were covered with honors—one had taken seven first prizes: a second, that had gained six prizes, including four consecutive annual silver cups, unfortunately died after the show was opened. Such sums as $200, $300, and $400 appeared as prizes affixed to distinguished cats, and there were prizes for sheer heaviness, prizes for beauty, and even a prize for abnormal formation, carried off by a seven-clawed cat. The highest sense of cat humor is said to have been developed by a pair of Siamese kittens—no doubt Siamese twins. There seems to have been no prize for musical accomplishments; but these Crystal Palace pets were well-bred, decorous cats, and wandering minstrels who riot and sing on back fences—those troubadours of the tribe—were barred out.

### Suppose Mr. Cornell Should be Cheated out of his Office.

[N. Y. Sun.]

What would the Republicans say if Alonzo B. Cornell, by hook or crook—by some ingenious, wicked device—were to be cheated out of office to which he has been fairly elected?

Yet that would be no more clearly a fraud than the depriving of Mr. Tilden of the office to which he was fairly elected—while in magnitude it would be much less.

### PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

IT cost the London beauties £500 to prosecute their libeller.

GENERAL B. F. BUTLER is said to be ill at his residence in Lowell.

KANGAROO tongues, smoked, are sold by fancy grocers in San Francisco.

LORD BEACONSFIELD was once convicted of libel in the Court of Queen's Bench.

A YOUNG Japanese attends the door at the plain residence of General Grant, in Galena.

MRS. OLIVE DYER, who died in Saco Me., recently, left $30,000 to establish a public library in that place.

IT is proposed to erect in memory of General Joe Hooker a statue "on a white charger on the top of Lookout Mountain."

THE Sultan is said to be even more rapacious and extravagant than his predecessors. He trusts nobody and fears his own shadow.

IT is estimated that there is at least twenty million dollars invested in private yachts, giving employment to five thousand sailors.

TWO money lenders at Madrid, one of them a Cuban slave dealer, have advanced the King $2,000,000 for Archduchess Christine's dowry.

PRUSSIA'S New Loan sells at less than 97, while our latest cannot be had at 102, all of which comes of Prussia having had more glory than we.

THE Paducah *Yeas* tells of a negro farm laborer near that city who ploughed up, a day or two since, a stone jar containing $1,500 in gold coin.

THE wife of Senator David Davis of Illinois, is lying at the point of death at the home of her sister, Mrs. D. E. Williams, of Stockbridge, Mass.

IN a deed to a large tract of land now on record at Santa Rosa, California, a mistake in the number of the township locates the land twelve miles out in the ocean.

MOODY continues to weep for Colonel Ingersoll. After all, the difference between the two is this: Mr. Moody feels sure that he will go to heaven, and Colonel Ingersoll feels sure that he will not go to the other place.

IT is now definitely decided that Courtney and Hanlan will not come together this year. They will not meet before next spring. Courtney imparted this information to a correspondent, who visited him at his home in Union Springs on Saturday.

PRINCE WILLIAM of Prussia, the eldest son of the Crown Prince, is about to pass his first legal examination, qualifying him for the judicial and administrative service, which he proposes to enter, with a view to becoming thoroughly acquainted with all its practical work.

BRIDE and bridesmaids were ready, the church was lighted and the clergyman stood waiting, in Galveston, last Wendesday, but no bride-groom appeared. August Hummorder, a German youth had dressed for the ceremony, and then, in sheer despair at the thought of facing the matrimonial music, had shot himself through the head.

THERE lives in Fulton county, Georgia, a very old man named Gregg, whose constant boast is that he guarded the first Napoleon during the fallen Emperor's brief captivity on the Bellerophon, just before his departure for St. Helena. "He walked the deck," says Gregg, referring to Napoleon's haughty demeanor, "as though he owned the ship and everybody on her."

A FOREIGN lecturer on cremation asserts that the ancient Greek, Celtic, Roman, Thracian, Swedish and Japanese reverence for fire indicates that the practice of burning human bodies originated in religious motives. There is nothing in the Bible against cremation, he says, and when the practice died out in Europe, science and art died out, and the Dark Ages came, and with them burial.

SAN FRANCISCO is probably the most cosmopolitan city in the United States. An English traveler lately visiting there, writes: "I had my boots blacked by an African, my chin shaved by a European and my bed made by an Asiatic; a Frenchman cooked my dinner, an Englishman showed me my seat, an Irishman changed my plate, a Chinaman washed by table napkin and a German handed me my bill." Where was the American?

IT is reported of Charles H. Voorhis, member of Congress from the Fifth New Jersey District, will resign. He is a banker, and has recently become insolvent. He was elected last fall by a small majority in a disirict that has heretofore been Democratic, and if he should resign a Democrat would undoubtedly be elected in his place. In that event the representation of New Jersey in Congress would be three Republicans and four Democrats.

EX-SENATOR RAMSEY relates how Zach. Chandler saved his daughter's life at the risk of his own. One night in their then new residence in Washington escaping gas filled the house and became ignited. Miss Chandler—now Mrs. Eugene Hale—was alone in a part of the house that was filled with flame when the Senator, enveloping his head in a blanket, dashed through the fire and rescued his daughter, who escaped unharmed, though her father was so badly burned that he bore the scars to his death.

LIEUT. COMMANDER GORRINNER telegraphs from Alexandria, Egypt (Nov. 9) to the New York *World* as follows; "Two thousand cubic yards around the Obelisk have been excavated for the removal of the monument, and the sheathing of the monolith has been begun. The masonry for the foundation of the iron towers to be used in the removal is well advanced, and the iron towers themselves having been trans-shipped at Liverpool for this port are expected to arrive here tomorrow. The opposition to the removal has quite subsided.

DEAN STANLEY writes, in the *Nineteenth Century*: "The order of Knighthood of which the banners hang in Westminster Abbey, and which is distinguished from all the other orders as the most 'honorable,' is called the Order of the Bath. Why? It is because in the early days of chivalry the knights, those who were enlisted in the defence of right against wrong, truth against falsehood, honor against dishonor, were laid in a bath on the evening before they were admitted to the order, and thoroughly washed, in order to show how bright and pure ought to be the lives of those who engage in a noble enterprise."

DANDRUFF eradicated, the scalp made clean, and gray hair restored to its original youthful beauty and vigor by the use of *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.*

### IN MEMORIAM.

#### The Death of George Morrison, Aged Ninety Years.

DIED.—At his residence, Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pa., October 22, 1879, GEORGE MORRISON, aged ninety years, seven months, twenty-two days.

The subject of the above notice was more than an ordinary man, his birth dating back almost to the Revolution. His father, James Morrison, was a native of Scotland, who came to this country during the revolution and at once identified himself with American patriots in their struggle for liberty. About the close of the war he was united in marriage to Hannah Anderson, a young widow lady, her maiden name being Lee, a branch from that glorious old stock of patriots, the Lees of Virginia. They immediately after marriage, emigrated from the East and settled in Moon township, on what was known as the Reddick farm, now owned by Wm. Linton, Esq., and now a part of Finley township, where the subject of the present sketch was born, on the second day of March, 1789, his entire life being spent within one mile and a half of his birthplace.

At manhood he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Meek, a daughter of Joshua Meek, one of the first settlers of Moon township. The fruit of their union, a single child, Sarah Lee Morrison, survives and mourns the loss of both parents (Mrs. Morrison dying eleven years ago). Socially the deceased was possessed of the finest traits of character. Firmness, truthfulness and strict integrity, united with a cheerful, pleasant and happy disposition, made him one of the most companionable of men.

Charitable and kind in his disposition he was always ready to give from his competence to the needy. In religion he was a Presbyterian, and identified himself actively in the organization of Sharon Church, as is shown by an extract from a history of Sharon Church and half century pastorate of the Rev. S. C. Jennings, D. D., and the services in connection with his dismissal by the Presbytery of Pittsburgh on the 24th day of June, 1879. In the summer of 1828 the congregation of Flaugherty, now called Sharon, erected a brick house of worship below the present cemetery 40x50 feet so far as to create walls and a roof. The Building Committee were John Stevenson, Esq., Ebenezer Worth, James McCabe, Esq., Nathaniel Gordon, William Hood and George Morrison. Only the last now lives in his ninety-first year. The two first mentioned and the last became trustees. Always true to what he professed, his seat in the church was never vacant.

Politically he was a Democrat of the strictest sect. Born almost within the throes of the Revolution, every drop of blood inherited from his parents was burning with patriotism. Love of country was natural from his surroundings. His first political inspirations were drawn from the teachings of Thomas Jefferson. He was his model statesman, and truly did he follow his teachings without variableness or shadow of turning. On the attaining of his majority, he went boldly to the front as an organizer, and in connection with John Stevenson, Esq., did yeoman service in the cause. He might have honestly claimed paternity to the party in Moon township. His first vote was cast for James Madison on his second term as President, and Simon Snyder for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Voting for every Democratic candidate for Governor and every Democratic candidate for President down to Samuel J. Tilden, he lived (and grieved) to see the crowning act of all infamy—fraud made successful, and a fraud in the chair of a man for whom he voted. From that time he was too feeble to attend elections.

In 1812 he became a subscriber to the Pittsburgh *Mercury* and was a continuous subscriber to it and its successor down to THE PITTSBURGH POST until his death.

Peace to his ashes.

In his life it has been truly verified, an honest man is the noblest work of God.

B.

### AMERICAN POLITICS.

#### Reprinted from Horatio Seymour's Utica Speech.

I believe parties are necessary for the preservation of our form of government, for the education of our people in political truths, and for liberalizing and enlarging their minds. We hear a great deal of cant about the corruption in politics. There are no corruptions in public affairs which are not generated and nourished by other influences among the people as a people. All efforts, all zeal for a cause, if it is not an unworthy one, tend to lift men above mere personal objects, and by exertions for others, and by dwelling upon considerations outside of themselves, tend to make men better and more generous. We have selfish men in public life, but they were not made selfish in their positions, for influences there lead to dealings with general interests, that tend to liberalize men's purposes. There are corrupt men and bad men in parties, but they have been made corrupt and evil-minded in other relationships of life than those which grow out of their association with others in the promotion of a common cause. There are many ignorant men to be found in all political organizations, but they are not as ignorant as they would have been if there were no public discussions of matters which concern the general welfare. As a rule, those who clamor against the selfishness of parties are those too selfish to perform the duties of citizenship, those who shake their heads at corruption and are noted for their greed of gold gained by speculative schemes, and who mourn over the cost of carrying out their own corrupt measures. I have been an actor in public affairs during a period of great bitterness and excitement in the minds of the American people. I have felt more than most of men the warmth and kindness of party support, and I have felt, too, the sharp and angry criticisms of opponents excited by passion and prejudice. I must in fairness say that those opponents most active and earnest in their zeal for their parties have been in the end more ready to do justice than the men who satisfy themselves that they are right, and all who differ from them are wantonly wrong, and who are too selfish to learn by the sharp conflict of parties that there are two sides to all questions, and that honest differences of opinion should always be respected in honest men. I am a believer in zeal, even in those who hold views in conflict with my own; for I never yet knew an earnest, active man, whatever his errors may be in the outset, who did not in the end become a useful, just and liberal member of society.

### THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

#### Result of the State Election.

HARRISBURG, November 12.—The following are the correct figures of the vote cast at the recent election in this State, all the returns having been received at the State Department this morning:

| | |
|---|---|
| Butler, Rep | 280,153 |
| Barr, Dem | 221,815 |
| Sutton, Nat | 27,207 |
| Richardson, Pro | 3,219 |
| Scattering | 85 |
| Butler's majority over Barr | 58,338 |
| Butler's plurality | 27,912 |

### REP. CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED.

#### Too Much Bloody Shirt on the Stump and not Enough Money in Bank.

PATERSON, N. J., November 12.—Chas. H. Voorhis, member of Congress from the Fifth district of New Jersey, was arrested yesterday by a United States Deputy Marshal on a charge of abstracting from the First National Bank of Hackensack, of which he was President, collaterals deposited to secure a private loan. The affidavits were made by Cashier Brower and Vice President Degriot. Voorhis was taken before a United States Commissioner. The bail is not yet fixed. Voorhis is at his residence under surveillance.

### PALACE OF JUSTICE.

#### An Insurance Case — Locomotive Sparks.

#### An Important Decision on Municipal Debts.

The case of a young fellow named Wernet, who was sued by the children of Mrs. Dalton, an Australian widow, for $10,000, the story of which has been published and will be remembered, was decided by the Supreme Court on Monday. Going from this country to Australia Wernet married a Mrs. Dalton who had several children by her first husband. She lent Wernet $10,000, which he spent, and then she obtained judgment for it in the Australian Supreme Court. This judgment was sent here and Wernet confessed it. He had been left a fortune by his parents and had returned to Pittsburgh to spend it when the judgment arrived. It was claimed by some of Wernet's relatives that he has always been a lunatic from too much strong drink, and finally he was adjudged a lunatic and placed in confinement, and his committee sought to open the judgment of Mrs. Dalton. The case came before the higher court on appeal from the refusal of the lower. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed.

LOCOMOTIVE SPARKS.

The decision of the Supreme Court was filed on Monday in the case of Jennings vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the judgment of the lower court affirmed. The case grew out of an action brought by Mr. Jennings, a farmer residing near Greensburg, against the Pennsylvania railroad for damages arising from destruction of hay, &c., by sparks from a passing locomotive. The case was tried in the Court of Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, and, an insufficient award being allowed for the damages claimed, plaintiff took his case to the higher court. The basis of the charge is neglect on the part of the railroad to fit their engines with proper devices for arresting sparks. The opinion says, among other things, that there was no evidence to show that the locomotive from which the plaintiff's fence, hay and grass caught fire was improperly constructed and had not an improved spark arrester. There was some evidence that on some occasions sparks larger than common issued from engines on the road, but not from this particular engine. To hold that the fact of the fire having taken place was prima facie evidence that the spark arrester was defective, and, therefore, the case ought to have been submitted to the jury, would be practically to hold the railroad companies liable for all fires; for it is notorious that no spark arrester has yet been invented to prevent all sparks, and a little spark may kindle as large a conflagration as a large one, it depending very much upon the dryness or humidity of the atmosphere, whether a spark will go out before reaching the ground and whether what it reaches is in a condition to be easily ignited. The learned Judge below was, therefore, entirely right in directing the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. Judgment affirmed.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

On Monday, in the United States Circuit Court, Hon. Judge McKenna delivered an opinion in the case of ex-Governor C. P. Washburne vs. the Artizans' Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. This was an action to recover on a policy of insurance on the flour mill of the plaintiff in Minnesota. The policy was for the sum of $2,500, $850 on the mill and $1,750 on the machinery. The case was submitted to the Court without resort to a jury, and a finding was submitted in favor of the plaintiff for the amount of the policy and interest, July 28, 1878, to November 10, 1879, aggregating $2,963 13, and judgment thereon was entered. The mill was totally destroyed by fire on May 20, 1878. The primary cause of the loss was a destructive fire, which communicated with some explosive matter in the mill, a disastrous explosion ensued, and the entire premises were destroyed and consumed. Where an insured structure is attacked by fire, in the progress of which the ignition of an explosive substance is involved, and its destruction is thereby accelerated, or rendered more complete, the loss is just as much attributable to fire as if the result had been effected by unaided gradual combustion. This is the import of the policy, and as the explosion is found to have been a consequence of the fire, the liability of the insurer is unqualified by the exception.

MUNICIPAL DEBTS.

The case of Rindernecht and Scott against the city of Erie, which was argued in the Supreme Court a few weeks ago, was on Monday decided by that Court filing an opinion affirming the decree of the lower Court and dismissing the appeal at the cost of the appellant. The city contracted with Charles M. Reed for a new market house, for which it was to pay $1,500 or more per year for a period of twenty-five years. The plaintiffs applied to the Common Pleas of Erie for an injunction, on the ground that if the contract were to be carried out the city's indebtedness would be increased to a sum far above seven per centum on the assessed valuation of the taxable property. The city filed a demurrer, which the Court below overruled and granted an injunction. The city then appealed the case to the Supreme Court, claiming that it was not a debt, within the meaning of the constitutional provisions. Judge Gordon, in delivering the opinion, said the question is, will the execution of this contract increase the city indebtedness? Will it impose a debt upon the municipality, within the purview of the eighth section of the ninth article of the Constitution? Let us suppose, then, this contract to be executed on part of Reed's estate; the market house is built and ready for use; is the city now under a fixed and certain obligation to pay at the end of one year the sum of $1,500? If this sum is not so paid, will the city indebtedness be increased by just that amount? It certainly does not require a very astute intellect to answer these questions. The agreement to pay must be provided for by a taxation over and above what is now necessary for the current expenses of the municipality. Rule 6 of the Constitution was intended to prevent—to prevent the citizen from being overburthened with municipal taxation. It is idle to urge that the restriction includes only a bonded indebtedness, for such is neither the constitutional letter nor spirit.

THE MALPRACTICE CASE.

Potter vs. Warner is the title of a malpractice suit, which was carried to the Supreme Court on an appeal from the verdict of the lower court against Dr. J. D. Potter. A little boy, eight years old, had his leg hurt by a coal car. It was either a dislocation or a bone fracture, the evidence on that point being conflicting. Dr. Potter was called in, and it was claimed that through his treatment the child's injury became permanent. The judgment of the Court below was reversed, and the case will be tried again.

DISPUTE ON AGREEMENT.

In the case of John B. Ellison & Sons vs. Felix McManus and Ed. Dolan, argued in the Supreme Court the action of the Court below was affirmed on Monday. The defendants by an agreement given in March, 1874, had become responsible to plaintiffs in the sum of two thousand dollars for debts past and future of one John O'Conner. At the date of the agreement O'Conner was owing the firm fully this amount, and afterwards paid them something over two thousand dollars. He had further dealings with the plaintiffs, however, and owed them on final settlement more than the amount mentioned in the agreement. The main question in the case was, "Did the agreement of McManus and Dolan reach also this last indebtedness." The Court below had decided that it did not, and the writ of error was taken on the question of the obligation. The case was argued by E. S. Golden and J. F. Collin for plaintiffs in error and by John Gilpin contra.

### SENATOR KERNAN.

#### The Democratic Party Defeated, but Not Dismayed.

The New York Democratic Senator, Mr. Kernan, was recently interviewed. In answer to a question as to whether he felt depressed at the result of the late election in the State, he said: "By no means. The Democratic party is not a thing of to-day and to-morrow. It has survived many worse reverses of fortune, and will easily survive this. The late vote has demonstrated that it can carry this State when it makes up its mind to do so; and with the return of a season of calm reflection all the favoring elements will come together again for an earnest and united struggle."

"Do you approve of the idea of a special and extraordinary convention for a sort of reorganization of the party?"

"I do not. It would excite too many jealousies, for the reason that many men who think themselves essential to the welfare of the party would necessarily be left out. Better leave the whole matter to the wise considerations of the people and to the influence of time. As the late unhappy quarrel recedes from us and cool reflection supersedes the reign of passion and discussion, the men who compose the Democratic party will come together in a spirit of patriotic harmony, and burying all differences will go forward with a single eye to the vindication of Democratic principles. The Democratic party must live and flourish, for it represents the masses of the nation who live by toil, and these we shall always have among us. The laborers, mechanics and farmers form the bone and sinew of the nation. The Republican party caters to a different class, and its tendency is to strong government with its obvious consequences. The Democratic party will forever continue to rally the lovers of Republican freedom in contradistinction to those who would seek to impose restrictive conditions on the exercise of guaranteed constitutional liberty."

## SENATOR BAYARD.

### What He Thinks of the Whole Country, North, South, East and West.

### The Development of Western Financial Theories.

### Free Elections, Without Federal Control, a Vital Issue.

The Philadelphia *Times'* interview with Senator Bayard is interesting, although it lacks the personal sparkle which enters so largely into most affairs of this kind. The Senator would indulge in no personal criticisms or gossip of prominent men, the only exception being very earnest expressions of regret at the possibility Judge Thurman would be retired from the Senate. "I look upon his defeat," said the Senator, "as a very great loss to the country and that every man in the country ought so to regard it. He is a man of the most perfect purity of character and of first-class abilities." In regard to the recent reverses and present condition of the Democratic party, Senator Bayard said:

"I think—I think there has been a great deal of lack of purpose. They have been in opposition—they have been so long exiled from power that they have not been willing to wait calmly and quietly the certain vindication of true principles; they have resorted to hasty and violent measures and there has been moral blindness in the matter of their political management in taking up the cast-off expedients of their opponents. It has been to me a most marvelous thing that men should be content to pick up these discarded expedients. I think that this result has been rather the work of a class than of a popular movement. Hard-run speculators have been very willing to use the great organizations to improve their personal condition."

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Senator Bayard said the Western financial ideas were in a degree the outgrowth of the prosperity of that section:

"History has scarcely any example of the sudden creation of what was a wilderness into a home of active, strong communities such as is now the Western States of this country. Men are living now who could have bought the present sites of most populous cities there for a song. Instances are familiar to everybody of purchases of real estate which have sprung into fabulous prices. That sort of thing, although abnormal, yet had been so long continued in the West, that I think it led to a general belief that it was to continue, and at very high or false prices. Those false prices were assisted by the presence of an irredeemable paper money. The greatest delusion and snare that a people ever embarked upon was such a currency, and it was very hard for the Western people—a strong, speculative, sanguine race, who had been accustomed to see nothing but advance in values, and who could not think or imagine what it was to have this advance arrested, to find that these prices were not real and true. I think the whole trouble in the West arises from this: That they could not comprehend that the condition of affairs under which they had lived was not that which belonged to the ordinary condition of humanity, and I think a great many men were naturally very reluctant to see these prices go down. It made bankruptcy stare them right in the face, and any cry that would make them believe that war prices could be sustained was acceptable. That is why I think a people so strong and vigorous and sensible as the Western people are were misled into asking for it. This is why property is dearer in Chicago than in London, and the trouble is this—and this is very hard upon them.

"This belief that the prosperity of the West was endless, and that this enormous growth was always to continue, justified a system of borrowing on credit that otherwise would have been looked upon as wild. These Western people came to the East and they outbid our borrowers in the rates they would pay for money. The laws of Delaware forbid us to loan money at more than six per cent. And so of Pennsylvania and New York, and of other States. Our usury laws confine us to a moderate rate of interest, beyond which no man can legally go. Now, in order to make money fast, the speculators of the Western States took off the limit, and would pay double the rate of interest for money that is paid in the East. That has been the history of the last twenty-five years. The average rate of interest upon first mortgages in the West is ten per cent. Now, I do not think money is worth ten per cent. I do not think it is worth that anywhere, and I believe that a man who is compelled to borrow money at ten per cent. had better abandon his enterprise, for money is not worth so much. I think such a rate is a false estimate of the value of money. I am very sorry that they were ever sanguine about that. But I think it only means that they must gradually come down to the same conditions as the rest of us have.

ABOUT SOUTHERN SLAVERY.

* * * "Slavery is in itself a reproach to laboring men, and that class of men felt it, and did not choose to engage in any labor in the fields side by side with bondmen. I believe that feeling existed. There were comparatively few agricultural white laborers in the South prior to the war. There were a great many mechanics, and they had a social position much higher than the mechanics of the North ever knew. Anybody who has ever been in the South must have noticed that when white mechanics came to work at the house of a planter they came to the same table with him and his family, and were always addressed as Mr., and never by the first name. But there were very few white men in the South comparatively who worked in the fields with black 'hands.' Of course there were some, but I think there was a certain reproach to manual agricultural labor that slavery caused, and I think men felt it and it kept them away."

"Then President Lincoln's proclamation really was a benefit to the whole South?"

"Oh, my dear sir, I do not think there can be any doubt of that now, even if there was ever any doubt about the false economy of negro slavery. I think it was a false economy. I have never heard one at the South who was not glad to see slavery at an end."

"But the Southern men objected?"

"Of course they had their feelings of inherited prejudice, their constitutional right, as they conceived it. They were always very sore about the reproach to them morally which slavery carried with it, but no men can bear such moral coercion. You know the earliest Abolition societies in the United States were founded in the South, and I believe if left to themselves and not disturbed by the incendiary course of fanatics of the North, negro slavery was bound to die by the action of Southern men themselves. Systems of gradual emancipation were on foot and being carried on, which would have ended in ultimate emancipation of all men from involuntary labor as much as any of us are emancipated from it, for I do not know that we are or ever will be, or ought to be, entirely freed from such involuntary labor."

FREE ELECTIONS.

* * * The thing which has given me always a great deal of hope of our institutions when I would be otherwise despondent has been that so long as our elections are free the people have it in their power not only to avoid a repetition of mistakes, but to retrace their steps. Therefore, I think that an intelligent self-interest, although it may not prevent the people from blundering, will always instruct them to recover from their errors, provided the *safety valve of free elections* is left open. For that reason I think that the freedom of elections should be most jealously guarded by our people, and every step that tends to place elections under any control except that of the community to be affected by them is a step in the wrong direction. The people should watch it and vigilantly guard against it. In other words, I think our government is founded upon the idea that the people are capable of governing themselves in accordance with their true interests. The only question is whether they will apprehend what their true interests are. We are very apt to make mistakes, but we are equally at liberty to retrace our steps, and there is really where the safety lies. We can be taught by our failures, and there is so much in the government that is noble and so much that appeals to men's better feelings and to their self respect that I do not believe our people will allow their government to go to pieces. I believe when they have found that they have committed errors they will be disposed naturally to correct them. The great thing is to leave them free to do so."

FEDERAL CONTROL OF ELECTIONS.

"Do you have in view any example of any dangerous tendencies of the present rulers?"

"Yes. I think that the construction of the Constitution which is now sought for by members of the administration, and advanced by them at the last Congress, which is to place the elections in the States under Federal supervision and control, was a long stride toward a destruction of the principle of free elections and self-government, which is essential for the perpetuity of this Government. It is founded in a distrust of the people. There is no more reason to suppose the people of this country will commit suicide through States than through the central government, and therefore this whole idea that you cannot have pure elections unless you have a Federal officer to administer them is founded in a distrust of the people for self-government and a suggestion that purity has its only fountain in the city of Washington.

"This is a most substantial statement of a plain and obvious truth—there is no exaggeration in it—it is a very moderate statement of the consequences of the position which was taken at the last session of Congress by the Republicans generally and chiefly illustrated by the claim of their right and duty to have an armed force at the polls of popular elections in case the President should think it proper to send them. They held that there was nothing but *his discretion* to prevent the presence of troops upon all occasions of the expression of their free will by the people. Force and free will are inconsistent terms. In England and America over and over again it has been decided by parliamentary decision that the presence of armed forces at the polls of election invalidated the election so far as the party whose influence caused them to come there is concerned."

CREATURES WATCHING THEIR CREATORS.

"Do not the Republicans argue that those armed forces are merely present as police to see lest any harm should come?"

"That contains the germ of the very danger I am speaking of. Why should the army become the guardians of the liberties of the people? The army is but one of the instruments of the people to govern themselves. They never were put in the position of guardian and ward. The army is the creature of the law, and the law is the declaration of the people's will. It is like placing the creature above the creator to suppose that the American people cannot hold and will not hold free and fair elections unless their own creatures are put to watch them. This is the truth; there is but one side to it."

"Then your remedy for this?"

"I would not permit this. I consider the admission of such a right as absolutely fatal to every theory of our government. As to the Congressional elections, the remedy is always full and fair. If in the first place, the wrong man shall be returned to Congress through violence or fraud, the community which is misrepresented is injured. But not only is that community injured, but the whole country is injured by allowing a misrepresentative to become a part of the governing power of the whole country. But the control of that is distinctly placed by the Constitution in each house of Congress. When the Constitution gives exclusively to each house the power of judgment over the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, it gives Congress the exclusive power to redress every wrong, injustice and outrage that has been perpetrated at the polls—all that tended to misrepresent the community. It gives them the power to reject every man who comes there with unclean hands, stained either with blood or with fraud. Now, if you hand over to Congress the control of not only the judgment of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, but also the control of the elections themselves, you are making them judges in their own case, and that is forbidden by every maxim of justice. No man shall be a judge in his own case. But if Congress is to be a judge of its own conduct in the supervision of the elections, the result will be the complexion of Congress will never change, for you cannot expect that Congress would rebuke its own acts. But if they have the power to reject a returned Representative, they notify men in advance that when they present themselves with a certificate stained with violence or with fraud they cannot take their seats. That is the cure and that is the only power that was ever intended to be exerted.

"Hamilton said, in the *Federalist*, that there ought to be a regulation and control by the Representatives in Congress to see that elections were held so the country would not be left without a Congress. But that was an extreme case. It was suggested that the States might, by their negative action, kill the Government by not holding elections, and yet he has admitted that no power can compel State Legislatures to elect Senators. When the time has come that the people of this country intend to break up their own Government of course nothing further is to be said—that is political suicide. But when it does come it will be time enough then to put this arbitrary machine in to galvanize the body when the soul is out of it. But the strength of this country is the love the people bear to their Government, and that cannot be legislated in and it cannot be legislated out. The whole of this claim of the power now to enact Congressional election laws is nothing in the world but an attempt to prolong the present office-holders in their tenure of power beyond the constitutional term. That is its translation in English. It could never have been contended that the party who went into power under a Constitution had a right to use that power to procure their re-election or prolong their power in any way.

"When we come to the office of President, the Constitution expressly declares that no man can be an elector who holds office under the Constitution. 'No office of honor or profit' can be held by a man who acts as a Presidential elector. The meaning of that is that men shall not use their official power as stepping stones to other offices or to continuation in power. When you come to a popular election it means you must have 'hands off,' and that is the true principle. And our people seem to have lost sight of the fact that the man who is President cannot call himself, with any degree of decency, the 'head of a party.'"

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

"What makes the West free trade as against our line of thought in Pennsylvania for protection, or is that going to be a question?"

"I have no doubt at all that with the other economic questions to which the public will have to address their minds the question of protection is one. That seems pretty well settled. The capacities of the country are unlimited for production, but the great question that arises now is as to distribution. The question of distribution is one of enormous importance. The manufacturing capacity of the United States is twice as great as our native market needs. We can supply the whole demand twice over; and the question is, what are you going to do with the surplus? It is evident you have to find markets for it. I do not see how our manufacturers can be successful in foreign markets so long as they are handicapped by high duties upon the articles that enter into their manufacture. If they are to meet in the markets of South America or of Asia similar manufacturers, none of whom have paid taxes in the shape of high duties, I cannot see how they can be successful, because all the ingenuity which our people have in the way of labor-saving machinery will not enable them to compete with another man who buys free material. He is like a man running a race stripped and ready, and the other encumbered with clothing. It is not a fair race, and I think, therefore, it is clear to me that if we expect our people to go abroad with their products, we must let them go, as nearly as we can, unembarrassed by taxes upon the articles which they take there for sale. That is the question. You must consider that to sell to a country means exchange, and to exchange you must take their goods—you must take theirs or else they cannot take your goods. We, through Congress, have introduced the system of taxation upon an enormous body of things. Two thousand five hundred articles are upon the tax list of our imports. I have no doubt, however, that the free list will be very largely increased from time to time. I think that tariff reform is very necessary, but it ought to be gradual and not sudden; it ought to be based on a principle which is a stable one, so our people shall not be induced to enter into enterprises of manufacture with uncertainty. I believe that we then can compete with any people most successfully. I think there is a splendid future opening, but I do not think that it is fair to our manufacturers to bear them down with taxes upon every material and yet expect them to compete with men in foreign markets that pay no such taxes."

WHAT THE SOUTH NEEDS.

"The South does not need legislation: the South needs sympathy and respect. In my judgment what they need is a realizing sense that they are safely and securely within the Union, bound up in its destinies, in which they are to share the blessings as well as the burdens; but that they are not to be in the Union except upon terms thoroughly consistent with their self-respect. Everything is gained by appealing to all that is higher and better among them, and to cease this spirit of domination and constant expressions of self-conscious superiority, sending men down there to see that the trials are conducted as they think they ought to be—telling them they are on trial, and all that sort of thing. No such spirit ought to exist, and I would not treat this Union as an experiment. I would treat it as a fixed fact that they are in the Union and are going to stay there; that they are going to be part of the people and part of the Government, and not only expect them to sustain and help it, but make that part of the country a source of strength to the whole. I want the people of the South to feel that they are a respected and essential portion of this Union and they cannot be anything else. Now, in order to do that we must make their position in the Union one of honor in the first place, and then if they fall away from that it must be their own disgrace; but the honorable recognition must precede the other, and that they have not had yet at the hands of the Republican party. The people of the Northern States, whose representatives want to make a solid North, if they are wise must see that the South must be to them one of two things—a source of weakness or a source of strength, but their present course and their present feeling is calculated to make *the South a second Ireland.*"

THE SENATOR'S RECEPTION AT WILMINGTON.

WILMINGTON, DEL., November 11.—The reception to Senator Bayard to-night was a very brilliant affair, partaking more of an ovation. The Opera House was crowded with citizens irrespective of politics. After an address of welcome by Dr. Bush, Senator Bayard spoke and referred with considerable feeling to the generous reception given him. The Senator then spoke of the contrasts presented by the governments of the old world and of this country, saying: Experience and reflection, with favorable opportunities for comparison with other countries and systems of government bring me only to a higher appreciation of the generosity, justice and moral grandeur of the principles upon which our own was founded. A faithful representative, he said, should rather display his constituents than consent to that which injures them; and in this connection he asked if whenever he spoke or voted in the Senate for new and stronger ties of union between the States, or when he opposed false money he did not echo the voice of Delaware? There was frequent applause during the speech, and at its conclusion general hand-shaking took place.

## THE OLD WORLD.

### BEACONSFIELD'S SPEECH.

HOW IT IS REGARDED BY THE RUSSIAN PRESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 12.—The semi-official newspaper *Journal De St. Petersburg* and the *Golos* consider Beaconsfield's speech was more intended to produce an impression at home in view of the approach of the general election than abroad. The *Journal De St. Petersburg* considers Beaconsfield's expressions afford proof that the British public leans toward peace. The *Golos* says: "Beaconsfield's tone was so lowered as to almost amount to renunciation of all that he and Salisbury had previously said."

The *Novoe Vremya* says: "Beaconsfield's silence on Eastern affairs masks his failure at Constantinople."

The press generally remark upon Beaconsfield's abstention from attacking Russia and recent remarks of some friendly English newspapers.

CABLE SPARKS.

A LARGE fire occurred at Serajevo Monday. Many buildings were destroyed.

THE wife of Baron Von Manteuffel, Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine, is dead.

A CORRESPONDENT at Paris says six hundred Venitians reached Genoa on their way to the United States.

A DISPATCH from Rome says there is no apparent progress toward an agreement among leaders of the Left.

IT is understood that the French Cabinet Council has decided to transfer the control of the gendarmerie from the War Office to the Ministry of the Interior.

THE debate on the subject of Government railway purchases has been commenced in the Prussian Diet. The majority of the members are in favor of the purchase.

THE first number of the *Aurora*, a daily newspaper planned and to be issued by the Vatican, will appear on the 1st of January next, as a more authoritative exponent of the Pope's views than the existing clerical newspapers.

### An Event to Occur in New Orleans.

It is well known to everybody that the foremost warriors in the Confederate Army, Generals G. T. Beauregard and Jubal A. Early, are called to meet in that city at an early date to arrange the tickets, etc., for the extraordinary grand distribution of the Louisiana State Lottery, which occurs on December 16th, under the sole supervision of these men, who deservedly enjoy the popular confidence. Over half a million of dollars will be distributed, and any one anxious to try their luck should write to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. 319 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. wW

## GRANT IN CHICAGO.

### A Non-Partisan Reception by all Classes of People.

### The Crowds in the City, the Display, the Speeches and the Ceremonies.

### Mayor Harrison Reminds General Grant of Washington's Example,

### But Ulysses, Oblivious to the Hint, Don't Decline a Crown.

CHICAGO, November 12.—The principal feature of the day was the reception of General Grant by the citizens of Chicago and Army of the Tennessee. In this reception all classes participated, so that the affair was devoid of political significance. This was distinctly understood before the Democrats and the Illinois National Guard would consent to take part. Republicans who oppose a third term for Grant for the Presidency, in participating are doing honor to the great soldier and distinguished citizen. The streets along the line of march were profusely decorated with emblems of welcome and of congratulation.

ARRIVAL OF THE GENERAL.

The train from Galena bearing General Grant arrived at Park Row, on the South Side, promptly at one o'clock. At this time the rain was falling heavily, but in a few minutes the clouds lifted and the sun shone brightly. General Grant alighted with his party from the special car of President Ackerman of the Illinois Central railroad, and taking his seat in the carriage provided for him, the procession composed of the military, distinguished personages, city officials, civil societies, decorated business vehicles etc, moved from Park Row over the principal streets, and was dismissed on Wabash avenue.

General Grant left the procession at the Palmer House, and reviewed it from a temporary balcony. It was of great length, requiring over two hours to pass a given point. There was a dense and appreciative crowd along the whole line of march, which cheered the notable members and organizations of the procession, but gave their loudest applause to Gens. Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

WELCOME ADDRESS BY THE MAYOR.

After the review, General Grant was formally welcomed by Mayor Harrison, who spoke in the rotunda of the Palmer House. The mayor welcomed him as one of the most renowned of American citizens, whose journey round the world had been watched with feelings of gratification. That his passport was simply that of an American citizen. He alluded to the services of General Grant during the late war; to his generosity toward General Lee, and to his elevation to the Presidency. He said: "Sir—You have served your country nobly, and the country has honored you grandly. Like the immortal Washington, you rose from the lower walks of life, passed through all the military grades until you commanded its victorious armies. Like him you filled the office of President two long terms, and when the two terms were over was offered a crown, but preferred immortality and fame to temporary power. He returned to private life, lives in the hearts of his people and all time will call him his country's father. You too, sir, when your two terms were over, obeyed that part of your country's unwritten tradition, hallowed by the immortal example of Washington, and you too retired, and you too, sir, live and will live forever in your countrymen's hearts.

"Sir, in the name of Chicago and its people, I prophesy that when time shall have grown old, when the page of history shall become dim, by the side of the Great Exemplar who has gone before, your name and statue will be placed by the side of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson, and the immortal Lincoln.

The speech was applauded heartily.

General Grant, in reply, said:

REPLY OF GEN. GRANT.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Committee of Reception of Chicago, gentlemen of Chicago and of Illinois: I feel very much honored by the welcome which I am receiving at your hands to-day. I feel highly honored by the pledge of welcome which has been uttered by your worthy Mayor, which is something so personal to myself it would hardly be in good taste for me to respond to the language of it, and it leaves, therefore, nothing for me to do but to consider myself in the hands of this committee of citizens of this city for the hearty reception which they have given me.

To one allusion of my reception abroad, I will say that in every case I felt that it was a tribute to our own country. I will add, further, that our country stands differently abroad in the estimation of European and eastern nations from what it did a quarter of a century ago. An American citizen is regarded in a different light from the American citizen of a quarter of a century ago. At that time it was believed we had no nation. It was merely a confederation of States, tied together by a rope of sand and would give way upon the slightest friction. They have found it was a grand mistake. They know we have now a nation, that we are a nation of strong, and intelligent and brave people, capable of judging and knowing our rights and determined on all occasions to maintain them against either domestic or foreign foe, and that is the reception you as a nation have received through me whilst I was abroad.

SESSION OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

At ten o'clock the Army of the Tennessee began its annual meeting at the headquarters in the Palmer House. Gen. W. T. Sherman presided. After arranging for Grant's reception the meeting adjourned until four o'clock, at which hour it reconvened. The Chair was delegated to appoint committees of five each on nominating officers, selecting the time and place for holding the next annual meeting and for the selection of an orator. The Chair named three committees which are respectfully headed by by Gen. Wm. R. Marshall, Major E. C. Dawes and Gen. C. C. Wheelock. The by-laws were amended to permit the friends of deceased members to pay arrears in dues that the record of deceased may be restored. The meeting then adjourned till to-morrow when officers will be elected.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE HONORS GEN. GRANT.

The reception given by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee to Gen. Grant, took place this evening at Haverley's Theatre. The auditorium, the largest in the city, was beautifully decorated with flags, festoons of flowers and wreaths. On either side of the stage was the inscription in evergreens, "Welcome of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee." Above the centre of the stage in like manner, "Welcome Commander." There was also upon the stage a representation of the battle ground back of Vicksburg in charge of the boys in blue who guarded the approaches, doing regular sentry duty. The ground was strewn with munitions of war, fascines, etc. There was also arranged on each side of the stage and facing the audience life-sized portraits of President Lincoln and General Thomas. High above all, on large banners, were inscribed the names of the battle fields which the Army of the Tennessee are so well acquainted. Loesch's military band supplied the music. The decorations are almost solely designed and executed by Mr. Haverly. The immense building was filled to its utmost capacity with an audience, which, upon the arrival of General Grant and staff broke into hearty applause. Upon the stage were seated many of his prominent officers including Sherman and Sheridan. Governor Cullom, Major Harrison and other dignitaries were also present. Rev. Dr. Thomas opened the exercises with prayer.

Gov. Cullom said, nearly fifteen years had passed since the army had completed the task for which it was called into existence. They had battled better than they knew, for they had battled for a nationality, and the best safeguards of the rights of the State. He welcomed them and Gen. Grant to the borders of Illinois. He paid a warm compliment to the soldiers, living and dead, and especially mentioned those of the Army of the Tennessee.

Mayor Harrison welcomed the Army of the Tennessee.

SPEECH OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman, in response to the address of welcome, said: "We are richly welcomed to-night by Mr. Washburne, Gov. Cullom and Mayor Harrison, the last of whom dwelt strongly upon the fact that Chicago would for a consideration feed the world, and Chicago would build a railroad to the moon if a man in the moon would hold a ladder long enough for them to get there. In 1865, in Raleigh, N. C., before the fluttering wings of peace were heard, even when the sound of cannon and rifles was familiar to all, a few comrades passed in the Senate Chamber of that city resolutions which all of the people ought to read to show what was in the heart of this army at that time. Kindness and charity prevailed in every line and syllable. The Society meets once a year, not to celebrate victories, not to glory in achievements of arms, but to do acts of kindness, keep alive kindly feelings and memories. We are a Society named after the Army of the Tennessee, proud of its record, glorying in its deeds, and social in our nature, and we have resolved to come together annually, and have effected that purpose for thirteen years, and we have recorded every word spoken and every deed done, whether of charity or reward, as they are recorded and can be seen by the whole world, and they are very instructive. We are to-night assembled and prepared to make good the welcome of an old comrade and friend, and our first commander, General Ulysses S. Grant. He has been, like his namesake, all 'round the world, and has come back at last to his own land. We welcome him back in a simple, soldiery strain. We propose to meet every year, either in the great city of Chicago or some other city where we can get plenty to eat, and I am satisfied from what I have heard to-day there are a dozen different places anxious to have us next year. Returning thanks to the kind patriots of to-day and evening, I will allow the proceedings to go on in the order presented in the program.

General Sherman arose and announced the conclusion of the session, when the audience set up shouts for Grant. This was persisted in until he arose in response. He suggested that it was better to follow the program, but as he was down for a speech, the audience laughed and renewed demands for a speech.

GRANT MAKES THE LONGEST SPEECH OF HIS LIFE.

Thereupon Grant deliberately drew from his pocket a manuscript, and as deliberately read the following longest speech of his life:

After an absence of several years from the gatherings of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, it affords me a heartfelt pleasure to be again with you, my earliest comrades in arms, in a great conflict for nationality and union of all the States under one free and always-to-be-maintained government. In my long absence from the country, I have had a most favorable opportunity for seeing and comparing in my own mind our institutions with those of all European countries and most of those of Asia—comparing our resources, developed and dormant, the capacity and energy of our people upholding our Government and developing the resources with most of the civilized people of the world. Everywhere, from England to Japan, from Russia to Spain and Portugal, we are understood, our resources are highly appreciated, and the skill, energy and intelligence of the citizen recognized.

My receptions have been your receptions. They have been everywhere a kind of acknowledgement that the United States is a nation, an independent and free nation, composed of a strong, brave and intelligent people, capable of judging their rights and ready to maintain them at all hazards.

This is a non-partisan association, but composed of men who are united in a determination that no foe, domestic or foreign, shall interfere between us, and the maintenance of our grand and enlightened institutions and the unity of all the States. The area of our country, its fertility, the energy and resources of our people with the sparsity of our population compared to area, postpones the day of necessities when our descendants will have considered the question of how the soil is to support them, how the most can be produced to support human life without reference to the tastes or fancies of the people, and when but few can exercise the privilege of the plain luxury of selecting the articles of food they will eat, the quantity and quality of clothing they will wear, but will remain the abundant home of all who possess energy and strength, and make good use of them. If we have the confidence of the people, and we may be proud of, I am proud of it, proud that I am an American citizen. Every citizen, North, South, East and West enjoys a common heritage, and should feel equally proud.

I am glad the society meetings keep up so long after the events in which, in a sense, they commemorate have passed away. They do not serve to keep up sectional feeling or bitterness toward our late foe, but they do keep up the feeling that we are a nation, and that it must be preserved, one and indivisible. We feel and maintain that those who fought and fought bravely on the opposite side from us have equal claims with ourselves in all the blessings of our great and common country. We claim for them the right to travel all over this broad land and select where they please the right to settle, become citizens and enjoy their political and religious convictions free from molestation or astracism, either on account of them or the connection with the past. We ask nothing more for ourselves and would rejoice to see them become powerful rivals in the development of our great resources in the acquisition of all that should be desirable in this life and in patriotism and in love of country. [Applause.]

There was a song and then another surprise in the presentation of an elegant silk banner to the Society. It was presented in an eloquent speech by Gen. Logan, and accepted on behalf of the Society by Gen. Sherman in a witty one.

There being calls for Sheridan, Pope, Oglesby and Mark Twain, these gentlemen responded, the exercises lasting until a late hour, when an adjournment was effected until to-morrow.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS FROM SOUTHERNERS.

The *Daily News* having invited Governors of the various States and prominent southern men to send to its care, congratulations on General Grant's return, has received a number of such congratulations including one from Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, another from Gen. James Longstreet.

TOOMBS STILL UNRECONCILED.

The following was received from Hon. Robert Toombs:

ATLANTA, GA., November 12.—*To M. E. Stone, Editor:* Your telegram received. I decline to answer except to say, present my personal congratulations to General Grant on his safe arrival to his country. He fought for his country honorably and won. I fought for mine and lost. I am ready to try it over again. Death to the Union.

[Signed] R. TOOMBS.

### Big Sale of Oil Lands.

BRADFORD, November 12.—The details of the transfer of the largest single area of oil lands ever known to have been sold in the Oil Regions were made public to-day. The land sold is what is known as the Moody Tract, situated six miles south of this city, and comprising 7,000 acres, a large part of which is known to be prolific oil territory, though but a very small portion has been developed, only a few wells having been drilled upon it. The grantors are Horace J. Moody, the heirs of Webb Clarke, Scribner and others of New York city, and the grantees, Melvin, Walker & Howe of this city, who take 2,500 acres; the Babcock Brothers of Hornellsville, N. Y., 1,000 acres; and John Allen, Jr., John Williams, George E. Lavcrack and others of Buffalo, the remaining 3,500 acres. The land is to be divided up into small parcels and sold or leased for oil purposes. The total consideration was $105,000.

## WASHINGTON.

PROBABLE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Among the statements current to-night as to the recommendations that will be made in the forthcoming Department reports, and which, although lacking official confirmation, seem to be well founded, are the following, viz: That Secretary will endorse General Sherman's recommendations for legislation to establish the army on a basis of 25,000 men, rank and file, not including men detailed for special duties; and that Attorney General Devens will renew his recommendation that District Attorneys be paid fixed salaries, and will also recommend some change by Congress in the law governing the method of paying Clerks of United States Courts.

THE BATTLE ALREADY BEGUN.

WASHINGTON, November 11.—The giants of the Republican party have already begun the battle in a quiet way for the mastery. The first move is to secure the place of holding the next National Convention. Secretary Sherman's friends want it to go to Cleveland. Blaine's friends prefer Philadelphi, though they are not averse to Chicago, while Grant's friends favor Chicago. It seems to be conceded by common consent that A. B. Cornell of New York, will be Zach Chandler's successor as Chairman of the National Committee, and Colonel Tom Keogh of North Carolina, the successor of young McCormick, Thurman's son-in-law, as Secretary, although W. E. Chandler's friends put in a claim for him. If Cornell is chosen, it will be a starter for Grant.

WILL GRANT BE A CANDIDATE?

Just how it got abroad there is no telling, but within a day or two there has cropped out an impression that Grant, after all, will not be a candidate. The fact that Sherman preferred to let the Ohio Senatorship slip away from him to remain in the Presidential field, indicates that there will be a contest for the nomination, and in such an event the wiseacres say that Grant will not suffer his name to go before the Convention. J. Brisbin Walker, an intimate friend of Secretary Sherman, in a conversation with a correspondent, said that he recently had a talk with Sherman, during which the Presidential topic came up. Said Walker: "I cannot see, Mr. Secretary, how General Grant can permit his name to go before the Convention in case of a contest, and I presume there will be a contest," to which the Secretary responded: "Of course there will be a contest." This goes to show that Secretary Sherman is not going to step aside so easily as the Grant managers had hoped, but will keep in the race with a view to make Grant contest for the place rather than the Presidential plum should, unsought, be dumped into his lap.

Sherman's friend says he is not so much afraid of Blaine as he is of Conkling—that is, he has no idea that Conkling can himself get the nomination, but that if Grant should get out of the way, in that event Conkling would turn in and throw his influence (the vote of the New York delegation) for E. B. Washburne of Illinois. The sixty-six votes of New York, added to the forty of Illinois, which Washburne could count, would give him a good start, and the Grant influence in the South would also be likely to go for Grant's candidate, who would undoubtedly be Washburne. Again, Washburne is outside of the jealousies and bickerings which exist between Conkling, Blaine and Sherman; and if, with Grant out, the Convention should degenerate into a political throat-cutting affair, it would be the history of the Cincinnati Convention over again—the selection of a candidate upon whom the discontented elements could rally. Blaine and Sherman might as well make a chalk-mark of it now that Conkling is going to have a delegation sent to the Convention from New York, and he may himself head it, which in no event will vote for either of them.

Conkling is now here. He arrived yesterday afternoon, to argue a case before the Supreme Court, and is the liveliest reported corpse ever seen hereabouts. One of his enthusiastic admirers, who is with him, said to-night that the Presidential nominee on the Republican ticket would be a candidate acceptable to Conkling, and that he will have more to say than any one man as to whom the nominee will be. This same enthusiastic admirer likewise adds, with a flavor of sarcasm, that the Administration removed three Federal officers in New York—Cornell, Sharp and Arthurs—and gloats over the fact that Cornell has been elected Governor, Sharp to the New York Legislature, of which he will probably be the Speaker, and that Arthurs stands a very good chance of succeeding Kerman in the Senate should the next Legislature be Republican. This would indicate that to those he speaks with in confidence Conkling feels that he has paid President Hayes and Secretary Sherman back in part, but that he has yet more retribution in reserve.

THE ARMY REUNION.

Arrangements having been made with trunk railroad lines for half fare rates to the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland and the unveiling of the statue of General George H. Thomas at Washington on the 19th inst., veterans and organized bodies intending to participate are notified by the Executive Committee that they should at once complete arrangements to reach a point on the trunk lines so as to arrive in Washington on the 18th. The Committee on Transportation will designate through the press the parties to whom application should be made for certificates upon which tickets can be purchased. Col. L. P. Wright, Chairman of this Committee, whose address is at the Riggs House, should be notified by organized bodies indicating the numbers that will attend.

### A SAD STORY.

#### A Woman Commits Suicide After Being Terribly Deceived.

MEMPHIS, November 10.—Mrs. Margaret Myers, residing at 181 Main street, was burned in a shocking manner this afternoon from the effects of which she will die. She was preparing dinner, when a spark from the stove set her dress on fire. Ere assistance reached her, she was literally roasted alive.

LATER—Mrs. Myers died to-night at ten o'clock. Previous to her death she made a statement that she had been inveigled to marriage by John Donovan who left the city with her at the outbreak of the fever, accompanied her to St. Louis, where, under pretense of getting her signature to a paper agreeing to marry him at some future time, she signed a marriage contract in the presence of a magistrate. When informed to-night that she would die she confessed having poured kerosene oil on her clothes, then set fire to them, remarking Donovan had disgraced and robbed her. Calling her children to her bedside, she told them to go to Donvan for money, as he had gotten possession of everything she had. She returned to the city with her four children about ten days ago. Nothing has been heard of Donovan since leaving Memphis. He at one time was a prominent politician and President of the Gayosa Gas Company, now defunct, and won notoriety last year by abandoning his wife and children, who died of yellow fever. Mrs. Myers had the reputation of possessing about ten thousand dollars cash.

### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

#### Two Villains Murder Two Men and and are Lynched.

ST. PAUL, November 10.—The *Pioneer Press* has a special from St. Cloud giving particulars of a horrible crime in Todd county, this State, and the lynching of the perpetrators. It seems, early last spring, a family named Coldale settled in the town of Wand, as neighbors to John and Michael Moede, who were living together as bachelors. In a very short time this John Moede succeeded in alienating the affections of Coldale's wife and induced her to come and live with him. A few days ago Moede's house was burned, it is supposed, by the women of the neighborhood, they hoping thereby to terminate scandalous performances in their midst. Moede laid the crime to Coldale, whom he knew was his bitter enemy, and made threats that he would shoot him. Another man whose name is not learned was living with Coldale, and a few days after they were missing. Investigation revealed the strongest evidence that they had been murdered. Suspicion at once rested on the Moede family. John Moede was found, arrested and taken to Long Prairie, the county seat, where he made a full confession of the bloody tragedy to Sheriff Davis. On Saturday night the prisoner was taken from the jail by a mob, and Sunday's sun shone upon his lifeless body hanging to a tree. The brother Michael, who had left the county, was arrested on Sunday in Agerman settlement at Lake Henry, Stearns county, and was taken to Long Prairie last night, where it is believed he met the same fate as his brother.


OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS, A SPECIALTY.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

*VERMONT MAPLE SYRUP.*

This Maple Syrup is the very finest quality made, being fully equal in flavor and body to the best quality of Syrup bought during the Maple Season. Price, Gallons $1 30; ½ gallons, 70c; quarts 40c.

NEW BUCKWHEAT. I have just received a large invoice of extra quality Butler county Buckwheat, 25 lbs for $1 00.

NO. 1 BEST MESS MACKEREL. No Heads or Tails. In 5 lb cans packed in brine. Per can 65c. These are large fat Fish averaging 1 lb each.

PORTABLE MESS MACKEREL. No Heads or Tails. In 5 lb cans packed in brine. Per can 55c. These are smaller Fish but are prime and fat.

NO ADVANCE IN TEAS OR COFFEES while present stock lasts. Buy now and save money. Send for November Price List.

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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Let your first attack of indigestion be the last. Rouse the dormant energies of the stomach with the Bitters. The tone thus imparted will remain. This is a fact established by thousands of witnesses, whose testimony is simply a statement of their own experiences. Those afflicted with general debility of every phase will find this medicine an unfailing agent in building up and renewing their strength.

For sale by all Druggists and respectable Dealers generally.
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Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness**, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

**SELLERS' LIVER PILLS** are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

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This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in **1868, for the term of Twenty-five years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of **$1,000,000.** which since added a reserve fund of **$350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings** will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

During which will take place the

**115th GRAND MON

## YAZOO TRUTHS.

### Something About That Classic Stumper "Colonel" Morgan of Yazoo.

### His Record at Home and What is Thought of Him.

[The annexed letter was in reply to one addressed by a prominent lawyer of Western Pennsylvania to a professional friend of Yazoo City, Miss., making inquiries as to what sort of a man "Colonel" Morgan is. His political speeches and interviews with reporters hereabouts, during the late campaign, will be well remembered for their brutal and venomous character. He is just the sort of a man, as the letter from Yazoo City shows, that sensible people judged him to be.—EDS. POST.]

YAZOO CITY, MISS. October 2, 1879.

*T. B. Searight, Esq., Pittsburgh, Pa.*,—DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of the 21st enclosing the report of A. T. Morgan's speech as published in the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. Nearly the whole of it is untrue. Morgan came down here soon after the war and engaged in planting, as he states. He failed at it and then went into politics as a negro leader. He married a negro woman, and because of his associations, was dropped from social recognition. At first he was well received, and his loss of position was due to himself. He cultivated the worst passions of the negroes and gained political power by it. We were then under the Freedmen's Bureau and military rule.

Morgan, in his speech, got the sidewalk, and insolence business wrong end foremost. It was the white race who had to eat all that sort of dirt at the time spoken of. It was not uncommon to see white men and ladies forced off the pavements into the streets for mere bravado, by negroes. All places of public amusement were closed, because people were thus subjected to too much that was offensive and insulting from the negroes.

Redress for injuries from negroes there was none. A white man stood no chance of justice before a negro jury or Freedman's Bureau agent.

For a while (during Morgan's term of power) one Doane ruled here as Mayor, by virtue of appointment. After a twelve months' term of service he left with over four thousand dollars of the people's money in his pockets—fines and costs. He is now an officer in the Second cavalry, I believe.

Morgan went surrounded by a band of ronghs, and was frequently in broils. He killed a Republican rival, F. P. Hilliard, a Northern man. They were contestants for the office of Sheriff, and Morgan took the Mississippi plan of settling the question. He fell readily into the customs of the country—you see. He is still under indictment for this homicide.

Morgan says the people here killed Jacob Sidney. This man was a negro, a Democrat, and was killed by "Bunk" Redaitt, one of Morgan's negro Republican leaders. "Bunk" was arrested for it, and escaped while under trial. The evidence against him was conclusive. Indictment still pending against him.

The story of the drowning of Ben Williams is a fiction entirely. At least I never heard of it before, nor can I find out anything about it.

The hanging of Patterson occurred this way: A negro man on the plantation of Colonel L. A. Campbell was one night assassinated while sitting with his wife at his fireside. The assassin shot him through the window. The murdered man was a Democrat and a favorite of Colonel Campbell. Certain facts fastened suspicion on another negro named William Thomas, who confessed the crime and that he was bribed to do so by Patterson, who at the time was inciting the negroes against the whites. In that part of the "Swamp" there are about fifty negroes to one white man. The proof that Patterson bribed him was pretty clear. Dixon hung Patterson, and Thomas was tried for the other murder, was convicted and is now serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Jackson. Patterson's remains did *not* hang until devoured by birds. His body was cut down and buried the same day of his death.

Dixon took Patterson's money and used it himself. His charge that it went to the Democratic campaign fund is entirely false. When his card was published he was required to give the proof and could not do it. On the contrary, the proof was clear that he got the money himself, and never accounted for it. That is an exploded lie about its use by the Democrats. It is true that Dixon broke up the Republican meeting, as charged by Morgan. He killed Captain Mitchell and hung Horace Hammond, a laborer on his wife's place, and several other negroes. It is hard to say which was the worse man, Dixon or Morgan. The country is well rid of both, but will long suffer from the evils they planted.

After Dixon's bloody campaign in 1875, he was, in reward for his services, nominated in the newspaper here for United States Senator, by Judge Robert S. Hudson, now the leader of the Independent party.

The County Treasury was robbed of $28,000 in January, 1876, and Dixon was supposed to be the robber. Before that he was very hard up, but soon after launched out into wild extravagance, bought a stud of fine race horses, built stables and laid out a private track, and made a tour of all the famous racing places the following season and spent some thirty or forty thousand dollars.

The only answer I can give to the rest of Morgan's speech as reported, is to say that it is not true.

## WASHINGTON.

### Views of Alex. Stephens on Political Affairs.

### National Republican Committee Soon to Fix the Time of the Next Convention.

ALEX STEPHENS ON THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—That venerable relic of Democracy, Alex. Stephens, has arrived in the city to attend an adjourned meeting of the House Committee on Rules on Monday next. He thinks the Democratic majority in Congress should give their whole attention during the coming session to needed legislation, and let President-making alone. He believes the people of the whole country—North, South, East and West—want to turn their backs upon the past and look to the future. They want "Reform," not in words, but actual reform in the government of their affairs. They want wise legislation, and they will support the party that looks to their wants. He says that, after two millions of Democrats had resorted to arms to put down "State rights," it was folly to attempt to convince them by argument that what they had put down was right. Mr. Stephens also says that he does not believe there are a dozen men in Georgia in favor of Tilden for the Presidency—that there is strong and bitter opposition to him, but the State would vote for him if nominated.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

A private letter received here from a member of the National Republican Committee is to the effect that a call has been issued for a meeting of the committee in this city on the 17th of December, to fix a time and place for the holding of the Republican National Convention. It is expected that, in view of the death of Senator Chandler, who was Chairman of the National Committee, the Committee will also elect a Chairman, with the chances that A. B. Cornell of New York, will be chosen to serve until the holding of the Convention and the selecting of a new National Committee. It is thought that the Convention will be held in the West, either at Chicago, Indianapolis or Cincinnati, with the chances in favor of Chicago.

THE PENSION ENTERPRISE.

In the estimates for the expenditures of the government for the next year there will be an item of $2,000,000 annual appropriation for the payment of pensions. The passage by Congress of the arrears of pensions act appears to have had the effect to set people to work to apply for pensions who heretofore have never dreamed of such a thing. Many seem to imagine that a service of thirty days in the home guards entitles them to a pension.

CORRUPTION IN POLITICS.

It is learned that the Senate committee which went to Rhode Island last summer to investigate political management in that State will have a very racy and interesting report to submit to the Senate. A member of the committee said to a correspondent that he never dreamed of such corruption in politics as was disclosed, and that money was the important factor in all elections in Rhode Island. Federal officials were proved to be active agents in the corrupt manipulation of votes, and the Providence postoffice was found to be an institution as far apart in its management from any conception of a proper civil service as are the antipodes.

## COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT,

### The President of the Pennsylvania Road, on a Tour of Inspection

### Over the Main Line and All Its Branches.

### Some Ideas on Railroads, Politics, Grant, Tilden, Bayard, Capital and Labor.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, on a tour of inspection of the road and its connections, accompanied by several other officers of the company. The party includes, besides Col. Scott, his son, James P. Scott, George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, A. Biddle, Louis Biddle, D. B. Cummins, Wm. L. Elkins, Samuel S. Felton, A. M. Fox, H. D. Welsh, J. Price Wetherell, George N. Allen, Clifford S. Sims, J. Harding, N. Parker Shortridge.

The party left Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, stopped at Altoona, and at an early hour yesterday morning started for Uniontown for the purpose of inspecting the Southwestern branch and the coke regions of that section. After some time spent at Uniontown, the party left for Pittsburgh, arriving at the Monongahela House about four o'clock. In the evening a consultation was held, Mr. Wm. Thaw, second Vice President of the road, being present. It is the intention of the officers to inspect all the leased lines operated by the Pennsylvania company. They will start at eleven o'clock this morning for Columbus, whence they go to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Grand Rapids, Toledo, Mansfield, Alliance, Cleveland, Erie and back to Philadelphia. The party will be gone two weeks.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. SCOTT.

Colonel Scott was called on at his hotel quarters by a representative of THE POST, who found the railroad magnate apparently in the best of health and spirits, having his old appearance of rugged health. He goes from Pittsburgh to Columbus and St. Louis. Col. Scott states he enjoys these inspection tours, as they afford a great relief from office business and work. He is evidently more careful of his health than formerly. He speaks cheerily of his foreign tour and his enjoyment of the vacation, but says Europe affords nothing in the railroad line to compare with the Pennsylvania railroad in the extent of its traffic and thoroughness and convenience of arrangements for the comfort of passengers.

GENERAL GRANT AND THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

Col. Scott was interrogated as to the truth of published statements that General Grant had been tendered the Presidency of the Texas Pacific at $50,000 a year salary, and would accept it and decline a third term.

"I have read something of that in the newspapers," said Col. Scott, "but there is nothing in it. I still retain the position of President of that road with Gov. Brown of Tennessee, as Vice President. I saw the Governor the other day and there was nothing said about any such tender to General Grant."

Colonel Scott spoke in enthusiastic terms of the prospects of the road, and the immense capabilities of Texas as an agricultural State.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Colonel Scott said he did not know what that extraordinary communication was General Grant had to make to the American people, of which General Sherman recently spoke. It might be a declination of the Presidency, but the Colonel suggested General Grant was not given to declining any call made on him. He thought he would be nominated for the Presidency and would accept.

"What about the Democratic candidate?"

"Well, I suppose Governor Tilden may be considered as retired. Senator Bayard is your best man and would be your strongest candidate." Colonel Scott spoke very highly of the Delaware Senator, and being asked whether he would support him if a candidate, laughingly responded he was not in politics. It was evident, however, the Colonel had a warm side for Bayard.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Conversation drifted to the current talk about a strong government being demanded by capitalists as a measure of protection for their interests. Colonel Scott said: "Capital has no special interests that need the protection of a 'strong government,' as that phrase is understood. Let capital treat labor justly, and they will both get along well enough, and there would be no need of government interference."

Of course Colonel Scott is in high spirits over the fact Pennsylvania railroad stock has touched and gone above par. This solid fact in finance is accepted as the best indorsement of the conservative and wise management of the company's affairs.

### Training Newfoundlands.

[From the Illustrated Book of the Dog.]

Take the object in your hand, and having called the pup to you, show it to him, gently shaking it before him, when he will at once want to take it in his mouth. Instead of letting him take it from your hand, throw it, when his attention is on it, a few yards away; he will be sure to scamper after it, when your next part is to coax him back to you, as his natural inclination will be to stop and play with it. If he does not come to you, go to him, and taking hold of the ball with one hand, with the other very gently lead him back to where you threw it from, and then, with as little force as possible, take it away, place it on the ground, do not allow him to touch it, but pat him and praise him; in a few minutes repeat the operation, and continue until he gets tired of it, at the first signs of which stop the lesson. If this is repeated twice a day, the puppy will soon be perfect, and will like the lessons all the better if at the end of each you reward him with some tidbit. You must then gradually extend the lesson out of doors, throwing the ball into grass or elsewhere that he may have to seek for it; and go on until he will "seek" at the commanding use of that word, with a wave of the hand to guide him in the direction in which you have previously hidden the ball. These should be strictly private lessons, as the presence of any other man or dog will distract the pupil's attention and spoil all. Lessons in the water are taught on the same plan: and diving by using a bone, or other white substance that will sink, beginning by at first dropping it into very shallow or clear water. We have seen a dog trained in the manner we have briefly described (he was a fine pup, son of imported parents) so that at six months old he would go back two miles and fetch an article which he had not seen hidden; and he was so tender-mouthed that we have seen him carry a winged crow a mile without hurting him—no easy task when the temper of the crow and the strength of his bill are considered.

"Dr. Sellers' Cough Syrup," without exception, has given satisfaction. Our readers give it a trial. Druggists keep it. Price 25c per bottle.

**Consumption Cured.**

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *154 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.* oc4:13tWeow

MRS. CHARLOTTE LETCHER, the widow of ex-Governor Letcher of Virginia, died at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 29th of October, from a dose of arsenic which she took by mistake, supposing it to be burnt alum. She was eighty-seven years old.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE CENUINE

**DR. C. McLANE'S**

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**LIVER PILLS**

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

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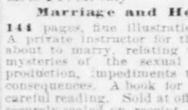


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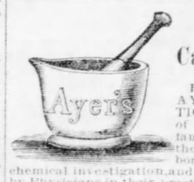


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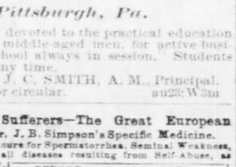


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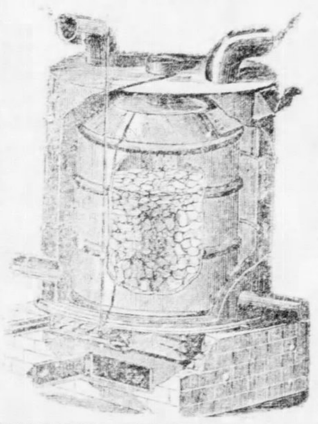

**FIERY FURNACE

## OFFICIAL FIGURES.

### The Total Vote 11,000 Less than Last Year.

### Majorities of the Successful Candidates.

The counting of the official returns of Tuesday's election, which was commenced by Judges Bailey and White at noon on Thursday, was concluded shortly after 12 o'clock Friday. Below will be found the footing, also State and county tables. It will be observed that the largest vote was polled for Prothonotary, 30,869, being 11,038 less than the total vote for Governor last year, which was 41,907. The largest Republican majority this year is 7,715, which Sanders obtained over Hogan for Jury Commissioner. Last year Judge Sterrett had the largest Republican majority, 7,519, over Ross, which, it will be seen, is 196 less than Sanders' majority. Appended are the footings showing the vote for each candidate, the totals and the majorities of the successful candidates:

STATE TREASURER.

The vote for State Treasurer is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Butler, R. | 17,913 |
| Barr, D. | 11,199 |
| Sutton, G. | 1,435 |
| Richardson, P. | 78 |
| Scattering | 1 |
| Total vote | 30,626 |
| Butler's majority over Barr | 6,714 |
| Butler's majority over all | 5,200 |

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

Judge Collier, the Republican candidate for Judge of Common Pleas No. 1, had no opposition and received the combined vote of all parties. The scattering votes were principally cast for the candidates for Judge of Common Pleas No. 2, probably by mistake.

| | |
|---|---|
| Collier, R | 30,609 |
| Scattering | 12 |

JUDGE COMMON PLEAS No. 2.

The following are the totals of the vote cast for Judge of Common Pleas No. 2. Judge Kirkpatrick's majority falls behind that of Butler 1,683 votes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Kirkpatrick, R | 17,836 |
| Lazear, D | 12,805 |
| Scattering | 6 |
| Total vote | 30,647 |
| Kirkpatrick's majority over Lazear | 5,031 |

PROTHONOTARY

The vote on Prothonotary shows a tumbling down of the Republican majority given the preceding candidates, Brown's majority over McCandless being only 3,551. Here's the vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brown, R. | 16,583 |
| McCandless, D. | 13,032 |
| McGaw, G. | 1,250 |
| Scattering | 4 |
| Total vote | 30,869 |
| Brown's majority over McCandless | 3,551 |
| Brown's majority over all | 2,297 |

CORONER.

For Coroner, Hope, the Republican, received a plurality over Rolshouse, the Democratic candidate of 4,371. The vote was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hope, R. | 14,564 |
| Sloan, I. R. | 3,918 |
| Rolshouse, D. | 10,193 |
| Wycoff, G. | 1,913 |
| Hershberger, P. | 139 |
| Scattering | 8 |
| Total vote | 30,735 |
| Hope's majority over Rolshouse | 4,371 |
| Hope's majority over Sloan | 10,646 |

JURY COMMISSIONER.

For this office there were four candidates, with two to elect. The Republican and Democratic candidates were elected, as the following totals show:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sanders, R. | 18,312 |
| Hogan, D. | 10,597 |
| Bruchbrecht, G. | 1,724 |
| Wm. M. Gormley, P. | 113 |
| Scattering | 8 |
| Total vote | 30,754 |
| Sanders' majority over Hogan | 7,715 |
| Hogan's majority over Bruchbrecht | 8,773 |

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

The vote for the candidates for this office was very light, the total being but 10,313, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John Herron, R. | 6,214 |
| J. Murray Carpenter, D. | 3,077 |
| David Riggs, G. | 1,022 |
| Total | 10,313 |
| Herron over Carpenter | 3,137 |
| Herron over all | 2,115 |

COUNTY CONTROLLER.

John S. Miller received 198 votes for the office of Controller, and it is understood that upon the receipt of his certificate of election he proposes to make a legal contest for the position, on the ground that the present incumbent is ineligible. It was reported last evening that Mr. Miller had received his certificate from the Return Judges.

The vote in the cities, boroughs and townships on Treasurer and Prothonotary is as follows:

| DISTRICT. | S. TREASURER—Butler, Rep. | S. TREASURER—Barr, Dem. | S. TREASURER—Sutton, Gb'k | PROTHO'Y—Brown, Rep. | PROTHO'Y—McCandless, Dem. | PROTHO'Y—McGaw, Gb'k |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PITTSBURGH. | | | | | | |
| 1—1 p. | 23 | 153 | .. | 38 | 143 | .. |
| 2 p. | 52 | 57 | .. | 44 | 66 | .. |
| 3 p. | 73 | 78 | .. | 62 | 91 | .. |
| 2—1 p. | 72 | 28 | 1 | 69 | 35 | .. |
| 2 p. | 102 | 58 | .. | 100 | 72 | .. |
| 3 p. | 83 | 78 | 1 | 77 | 83 | 1 |
| 3—1 p. | 64 | 28 | .. | 60 | 33 | .. |
| 2 p. | 104 | 73 | 2 | 93 | 89 | .. |
| 4—1 p. | 74 | 66 | 1 | 54 | 80 | .. |
| 2 p. | 45 | 94 | .. | 27 | 113 | .. |
| 3 p. | 106 | 80 | .. | 86 | 99 | .. |
| 5—1 p. | 54 | 86 | 2 | 36 | 89 | .. |
| 2 p. | 31 | 110 | 1 | 28 | 118 | .. |
| 3 p. | 56 | 104 | .. | 52 | 107 | 1 |
| 6—1 p. | 45 | 40 | 3 | 54 | 55 | 1 |
| 2 p. | 115 | 73 | 4 | 110 | 82 | 2 |
| 3 p. | 104 | 55 | 5 | 142 | 77 | 7 |
| 4 p. | 53 | 61 | 2 | 29 | 67 | 2 |
| 5 p. | 60 | 68 | 2 | 56 | 73 | .. |
| 7—1 p. | 94 | 57 | .. | 84 | 69 | 1 |
| 2 p. | 132 | 73 | 1 | 122 | 85 | .. |
| 3 p. | 62 | 80 | 1 | 50 | 92 | 1 |
| 8—1 p. | 73 | 68 | 1 | 75 | 70 | 1 |
| 2 p. | 72 | 35 | 1 | 64 | 43 | 1 |
| 3 p. | 102 | 68 | 1 | 100 | 69 | 3 |
| 4 p. | 93 | 45 | 2 | 68 | 70 | .. |
| 9—1 p. | 97 | 78 | 3 | 66 | 77 | 2 |
| Scott, 1 p. | 30 | 14 | .. | 27 | 17 | .. |
| 2 p. | 42 | 17 | 1 | 21 | 39 | 1 |
| Stowe | 43 | 28 | .. | 43 | 30 | .. |
| Up. St. Cl'ir, 1p | 32 | 19 | .. | 24 | 28 | .. |
| 2p | 33 | 22 | 2 | 25 | 34 | 3 |
| Union | 86 | 23 | 49 | 85 | 25 | 49 |
| Versailles | 41 | 17 | .. | 42 | 17 | .. |
| Wilkins, 1 p. | 69 | 9 | 35 | 62 | 12 | 39 |
| 2 p. | 76 | 36 | 63 | 74 | 41 | 60 |
| Sterrett, 1 p. | 71 | 15 | 4 | 72 | 19 | 1 |
| 2 p. | 86 | 19 | 2 | 75 | 28 | 3 |
| West Deer, 1 p | 46 | 5 | .. | 44 | 7 | .. |
| 2 p | 38 | 10 | .. | 30 | 16 | .. |
| 3 p | 38 | 4 | .. | 30 | 12 | .. |
| 4 p | 42 | 9 | .. | 40 | 11 | .. |
| ALLEGHENY. | | | | | | |
| 1—1 p. | 141 | 38 | 4 | 98 | 84 | 2 |
| 2 p. | 119 | 56 | 1 | 102 | 76 | 1 |
| 3 p. | 123 | 47 | 12 | 111 | 62 | 7 |
| 2—1 p. | 114 | 57 | 4 | 97 | 77 | 3 |
| 2 p. | 279 | 63 | 3 | 262 | 84 | 1 |
| 3 p. | 245 | 59 | .. | 233 | 73 | .. |
| 4 p. | 148 | 74 | .. | 140 | 83 | .. |
| 3—1 p. | 127 | 30 | 5 | 117 | 37 | 7 |
| 2 p. | 183 | 47 | 6 | 171 | 64 | 4 |
| 3 p. | 105 | 38 | 3 | 103 | 38 | 3 |
| 4 p. | 79 | 51 | 6 | 75 | 56 | 6 |
| 5 p. | 105 | 58 | 2 | 105 | 59 | 2 |
| 4—1 p. | 144 | 57 | 1 | 123 | 82 | .. |
| 2 p. | 121 | 62 | 5 | 104 | 69 | 5 |
| 3 p. | 110 | 78 | 5 | 97 | 98 | 4 |
| 4 p. | 152 | 105 | 3 | 164 | 100 | 2 |
| 5—1 p. | 93 | 41 | 2 | 82 | 56 | 1 |
| 2 p. | 121 | 50 | .. | 108 | 66 | .. |
| 3 p. | 98 | 43 | 2 | 92 | 50 | 2 |
| 4 p. | 117 | 51 | .. | 104 | 67 | 1 |
| 6—1 p. | 160 | 98 | 5 | 119 | 142 | .. |
| 2 p. | 99 | 75 | .. | 84 | 88 | .. |
| 3 p. | 89 | 96 | .. | 79 | 102 | .. |
| 7—1 p. | 27 | 61 | 3 | 26 | 59 | 5 |
| 2 p. | 78 | 52 | 3 | 83 | 51 | 6 |
| 8—1 p. | 95 | 60 | 5 | 93 | 72 | 6 |
| 2 p. | 37 | 13 | .. | 36 | 16 | 1 |
| 9 | 86 | 170 | 4 | 88 | 168 | 4 |
| 10 | 49 | 25 | 1 | 43 | 33 | 1 |
| 11 | 122 | 75 | 2 | 115 | 84 | .. |
| 12—1 p. | 44 | 38 | 2 | 52 | 35 | .. |
| 2 p. | 34 | 12 | .. | 20 | 17 | .. |
| 13 | 21 | 82 | 2 | 31 | 82 | 2 |
| BOROUGHS. | | | | | | |
| McK'sp't, 1 p. | 112 | 126 | 7 | 117 | 123 | 11 |
| 2 p. | 125 | 88 | 4 | 117 | 92 | 4 |
| 3 p. | 74 | 27 | 6 | 79 | 26 | 5 |
| Beltzhoover | 42 | 5 | .. | 44 | 6 | .. |
| Braddocks | 112 | 103 | 49 | 111 | 102 | 54 |
| Bellevue | 77 | 10 | 1 | 67 | 22 | 1 |
| Chartiers | 150 | 40 | 14 | 86 | 54 | 10 |
| Etna | 150 | 41 | 1 | 132 | 65 | .. |
| Elizabeth | 149 | 58 | 11 | 144 | 72 | 4 |
| Glenfield | 49 | 23 | 1 | 49 | 24 | 1 |
| Knoxville | 21 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 13 | 1 |
| Millvale | 80 | 46 | 7 | 74 | 63 | 8 |
| Mansfield | 108 | 24 | 10 | 104 | 33 | .. |
| Sewickley | 187 | 57 | .. | 148 | 106 | .. |
| Sharpsburg | 129 | 111 | 13 | 163 | 83 | 11 |
| Tarentum | 95 | 38 | 18 | 99 | 49 | 14 |
| Verona, 1 p. | 63 | 11 | 7 | 63 | 42 | 7 |
| 2 p. | 85 | 17 | 2 | 65 | 34 | 2 |
| West Bellevue | 31 | 11 | 1 | 28 | 15 | .. |
| West Liberty | 38 | 10 | 36 | 38 | 14 | 35 |
| W. Elizabeth | 68 | 37 | 11 | 67 | 39 | 9 |
| TOWNSHIPS. | | | | | | |
| Aleppo | 39 | 25 | .. | 25 | 40 | 1 |
| Baldwin, 1 p. | 23 | 24 | 12 | 22 | 25 | 12 |
| 2 p. | 129 | 43 | 23 | 106 | 68 | 24 |
| Chartiers, 1 p. | 116 | 37 | .. | 114 | 41 | 4 |
| 2 p. | 40 | 24 | 2 | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| Collier | 47 | 55 | 27 | 41 | 47 | 40 |
| Crescent | 18 | 21 | .. | 17 | 27 | .. |
| Elizabeth, 1 p | 34 | 47 | 3 | 32 | 51 | 1 |
| 2 p | 46 | 24 | 17 | 45 | 28 | 15 |
| 3 p | 30 | 2 | 19 | 26 | 10 | 15 |
| 4 p | 62 | 9 | 45 | 60 | 11 | 45 |
| East Deer | 105 | 37 | 6 | 86 | 55 | 3 |
| Franklin | 47 | 57 | 5 | 43 | 62 | 4 |
| Fawn | 58 | 10 | 12 | 54 | 19 | 12 |
| Findley | 73 | 99 | .. | 48 | 128 | .. |
| Forward, 1 p. | 78 | 20 | .. | 24 | 14 | .. |
| 2 p. | 56 | 31 | .. | 55 | 35 | .. |
| Hampton | 65 | 37 | .. | 62 | 40 | .. |
| Harmar | 54 | 30 | 3 | 52 | 33 | 1 |
| Harrison | 152 | 43 | 20 | 158 | 49 | 26 |
| Indiana, 1 p. | 44 | 20 | 2 | 42 | 20 | 2 |
| 2 p. | 39 | 7 | .. | 35 | 15 | .. |
| Jefferson, 1 p. | 48 | 52 | 18 | 51 | 53 | 18 |
| 2 p. | 67 | 34 | 76 | 80 | 32 | 65 |
| Kilbuck | 74 | 26 | .. | 66 | 33 | .. |
| Leet | 75 | 13 | .. | 62 | 25 | .. |
| L St. Clair, 1 p | 40 | 100 | 48 | 39 | 96 | 52 |
| 2 p | 31 | 14 | 4 | 27 | 19 | 3 |
| Lincoln, 1 p. | 45 | 12 | .. | 46 | 11 | .. |
| 2 p. | 25 | 7 | 18 | 24 | 10 | 18 |
| Mifflin, 1 p. | 53 | 77 | 19 | 51 | 82 | 17 |
| 2 p. | 58 | 43 | 13 | 35 | 73 | 10 |
| 3 p. | 50 | 18 | 32 | 66 | 21 | 20 |
| Moon | 70 | 67 | .. | 55 | 83 | .. |
| Marshall | 29 | 53 | 6 | 29 | 58 | 1 |
| McCandless | 60 | 87 | 3 | 60 | 86 | 3 |
| N. Fayette | 72 | 37 | 1 | 64 | 48 | .. |
| Neville | 34 | 4 | .. | 21 | 16 | .. |
| N. Vers'les, 1 p | 45 | 24 | 37 | 39 | 31 | 37 |
| 2 p | 22 | 56 | 5 | 19 | 59 | 5 |
| O'Hara, 1 p. | 65 | 23 | .. | 56 | 36 | .. |
| 2 p. | 28 | 12 | .. | 25 | 16 | .. |
| Ohio | 36 | 27 | .. | 32 | 33 | .. |
| Plum, 1 p. | 60 | 45 | 7 | 46 | 61 | 4 |
| 2 p. | 47 | 25 | .. | 31 | 40 | .. |
| Penn, 1 p. | 85 | 32 | 53 | 88 | 32 | 54 |
| 2 p. | 48 | 31 | 3 | 39 | 43 | 1 |
| 3 p. | 38 | 8 | 2 | 26 | 16 | 2 |
| Pine | 52 | 52 | .. | 51 | 52 | .. |
| Patton, 1 p. | 44 | 25 | 35 | 45 | 24 | 36 |
| 2 p. | 60 | 41 | 1 | 59 | 48 | 1 |
| Robinson, 1 p. | 9 | 4 | .. | 7 | 6 | .. |
| 2 p. | 63 | 17 | .. | 54 | 26 | .. |
| Ross, 1 p. | 56 | 12 | .. | 54 | 14 | .. |
| 1 p. | 43 | 53 | .. | 39 | 58 | .. |
| Reserve, 1 p. | 20 | 19 | .. | 20 | 18 | .. |
| 2 p. | 30 | 24 | .. | 36 | 19 | .. |
| Richland | 56 | 38 | 1 | 49 | 45 | 1 |
| Shaler, 1 p. | 83 | 15 | 2 | 71 | 27 | 3 |
| 2 p. | 52 | 16 | .. | 51 | 17 | .. |
| Springfield | 83 | 41 | 5 | 80 | 46 | 2 |
| S. Versailles | 22 | 18 | 55 | 23 | 19 | 53 |
| Snowden | 98 | 27 | 3 | 83 | 47 | .. |
| S. Fayette, 1 p | 55 | 13 | .. | 50 | 19 | .. |
| 2 p | 42 | 13 | 9 | 49 | 11 | 5 |
| Sewickley | 42 | 17 | .. | 36 | 23 | .. |

### The Vote for State Treasurer and Prothonotary.

## THE LATE ELECTION.

### A View of the Result by a Fayette County Democrat.

*To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:*

UNIONTOWN, November 7, 1879.

While some are disposed to hold the Democratic management responsible for the recent Democratic defeat, a little reflection will show that such a conclusion is erroneous and unjust. Mr. Miller, the Chairman of the State Committee, conducted the campaign wisely and judiciously, and is in no sense responsible for the adverse result. He did all he could, and he did it well. The same result would have followed under any other leader. The true cause of the disaster was the unfavorableness of the weather. The day before, and the day on which the election occurred were so cold and inclement as to prevent country people from attempting to go to the polls. City and town folks could and did turn out, but country people staid at home. Take the vote of this county as an illustration. Barr received 2,949 votes, against 5,394 for Tilden in 1876, showing 2,645 Democrats at home, who were kept away on account of the severe weather, and for no other reason. It must be remembered that in the country districts, many voters are required to travel from five to ten miles to reach their polling places, and without means of conveyance, are compelled to stay at home or walk, with the mercury down to the freezing point and snow storms prevailing, they prefer to stay at home to provide the means for protecting themselves and their families against the rigors of the weather. It is all very well for city and town people to walk a short distance to deposit their votes, or for the rich to ride out in their carriages, in any kind of weather, but for the poor people in the country, who live at a distance from the polling places, it is a very different thing. It would look as though our law makers in fixing all our elections in midwinter designed to restrict voting to the citizens of cities and towns, and to men who own carriages and horses. There should be an earnest movement made at once to change the time of holding the elections. Instead of changing from the old time—the second Tuesday of October—to November, it should have been made earlier, say not later than the first Tuesday of October. Give the poor people a chance to vote, and a different result will ensue from that of the cold, bleak day of November 4, 1879. REDSTONE.

## TUESDAY'S ELECTIONS.

[Washington Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The anomalous condition of affairs politically in New York, now conceded the pivotal State, makes the Presidential outlook more uncertain than ever, although public men of both parties say that if Tilden is not "dead for a ducat," his wing has been clipped to a damaging extent.

To say that the Republicans are pleased with yesterday's work would not be a fair gauge of their feelings; nor would it be to say they are displeased. They had hoped to not only elect Cornell, but the State ticket as well, and thus place in the Republican column the Empire State for 1880. They are pleased, of course, that they did as well as they have done, but concede that the result proves nothing in a National sense, inasmuch as New York is still debatable ground, even with a disorganized Democracy, and that it is Democratic, with a good margin to spare, with an undivided Democratic front. They say, and so do the Democrats, that while Robinson's defeat may force Tilden to the rear as a Presidential candidate, after all the nominee must come from New York; and, though "Uncle Sammy" may not be able to place himself again at the head of the Democratic column, that he is likely to have a potential voice in saying who the candidate shall be. I met Senator Beck, who is stopping here a day or two, and asked him how he viewed the National outlook in a view of yesterday's work.

"As much mixed as ever," said he. "I think," he added, "that it disposes of Tilden; but yesterday demonstrated that New York is Democratic State, and can be carried by a Democrat who can unite the factions."

"Who will that be?" I asked.

"I don't know," said he. "Personally I am for Hancock. There will undoubtedly go forth a boom for Bayard; but I tell you the Western people don't want him and will not have him. It may be that Horatio Seymour or Sanford E. Church will come to the front. Bayard will be weak, because, even with a solid South and the vote of New York, the Democracy are not out of the woods. They need Indiana, and Bayard would not be a popular candidate with the people of that State."

Secretary Sherman, the President and Secretary Evarts have all expressed the opinion that Senator Conkling cannot arrogate to himself the election of Cornell. They all complain that he took but little active part in the conduct of the campaign after he had his man nominated, but left the battle to be fought by others, and the brunt of which was borne by Administration Republicans. Conkling's friends laugh at this. Conkling's sole fight was to get control of the machine. Cornell's election secures this to him, and will enable him to control the New York delegation in the next Convention. In such event, Grant is sure of New York's sixty-six votes. Sherman and Blaine would never get these votes, because Conkling hates them both. All prominent Republicans concede that the election of all the Democratic ticket but Robinson makes Grant available as a necessity, and with the aid that Conkling can now give him his nomination is as good as assured, if he doesn't die, and will take it.

IN THE WEST.

[St. Louis Special.]

Although St. Louis was about the last point to feel the effect of the Tilden wave a few years ago, her proverbially conservative spirit shows up strongly in the steadfastness of the affection which she conceived for that piece of Presidential timber. To-day, however, the spirit of Tildenism went out all at once, like the "wonderful one-hoss shay." The old Missouri *Republican* sounds the key-note in declaring that the news from New York makes the nomination of Tilden a thing not to be considered. To-night no one of the many politicians who were so unanimous yesterday in Tilden's support can be heard to say a word in his favor, although, all of them are loud in declaring that Kelly ought to be hanged.

Joe Pulitzer's evening paper, which is the most intensely Democratic organ here, declares that the New York election makes imperative the ticket of Bayard and Hendricks for President and Vice President and prophesies that Bayard will be nominated by acclamation. Nothing else will do, because New York and Indiana must be carried, and no other ticket can carry them. The leading Republicans, on the other hand, adopt the declarations of the *Globe-Democrat*, and agree that the election of the Democratic State ticket in New York proves that the only chance for Republican success there next year depends on the nomination of Grant. So that in a few hours the lines have been pretty sharply drawn, with Bayard on one side and Grant on the other, and an excellent illustration is given of the fact that most widely different morals may be drawn from the same story.

THE DEMOCRATS OF INDIANA CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

[Indianapolis Special.]

A sensational and important meeting of influential Democrats was held to-night to canvass the political situation, which all agreed was somewhat dubious. There were present Senators Voorhees and McDonald, Ex-Governor Hendricks, Wm. H. English, Governor Williams, several Congressmen and nearly the entire State Central Committee, as well as Governor Gray and members of the Legislature. The session was held with closed doors, and while the members were pledged to secrecy concerning the proceedings had, it is known that the discussion was somewhat stormy, and the result not so satisfactory as desired.

The situation in New York was regarded as one of extreme solicitude, for Presidential success without that State was hopeless. Hendricks and Voorhees were of opinion that the Kelly chasm must be bridged over, for he held the balance of power; but Congressman Cobb was opposed to any compromise with holders, and urged that Kelly be excommunicated. While the assembly was enthusiastic for Hendricks, the necessity of carrying New York was considered by an influential section of paramount importance; and it was urged, therefore, that he be not thrust forward with such prominence as to make his renomination a necessity.

The same section was also dissatisfied with Governor Hendricks' determination to have first place or none; and while it led to openly asserted views, the opinion was expressed after adjournment that the Indiana delegation would go into the National Convention determined upon the most available man; and in case Hendricks refused second place, then the nomination of English would be urged. McDonald was not mentioned.

The meeting may be set down as a representative one, for nearly every district in the State was represented.

THE FEELING IN NEW YORK.

[New York Special.]

All three parties find much over which to rejoice. The Republicans, because they have elected a Governor; Tammany, because it has defeated Tilden and Robinson; and anti-Tammany because it has elected the Democratic State ticket and defeated Kelly in the city. Outsiders say that it is a drawn battle, with the advantages all on the side of the Democrats. The Legislature is largely Republican.

The election of Potter and the rest of the Democratic State ticket carries the full effect of a Democratic victory, for Cornell's election becomes thereby a mere accident, caused by a personal quarrel between Kelly and Robinson, which is not likely to happen when a Democratic President is to be balloted for—especially if the candidate is selected from another State. The regular Democrats are much elated at the victory on the State ticket.

The general feeling among politicians is that Kelly's race is run. Men of his own party are very bitter against him to-day, and of course he has to shoulder the defeat of Robinson. It is in the air that Tammany Hall is to be reorganized, and that Kelly is to retire, either voluntarily or by compulsion. It is said openly by many Tammany district leaders that they will go over to the regularly Democracy if Kelly insists upon remaining at the head of Tammany. There are nothing but curses for Kelly to-day from nine-tenths of the Democrats of the city.

## SENATOR BAYARD'S RETURN.

### He Slips Through New York Finally and Starts for Home.

### Arrangements for a Public Reception at Wilmington.

Senator and Mrs. Bayard returned on Friday from their summer trip in Europe, on the steamer Neckar of the North German line. Sailing from Southampton on the 26th of October, they were fortunate enough to keep just astern of the storms which have been recently raging on the North Atlantic, and the voyage homeward is described by Senator Bayard as most quiet and agreeable. Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were welcomed at the wharf, and after seeing their luggage safely through the Custom House they took the five o'clock train for their home in Wilmington, where they arrived Friday night.

Mrs. Bayard returns greatly benefited by her sojourn at the German spas, and Senator Bayard in the best of health and of spirits. After leaving Carlsbad, the treatment at which place was the objective point of the trip for Mrs. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard traveled in Switzerland and spent a short time in Paris and in London.

THE BAYARD BOOM.

[New York Herald.]

Well, it is worth while to consider this Bayard boom. The Democratic party is so weak, so prostrate, it has been brought into such disgrace and contempt by the ridiculous pettifogging statesmen who in the last Congress assumed to manage it, that when some of its members, recovering their senses, or scared into decency, start a Bayard boom, it may be well to consider what it means. Mr. Bayard is an honorable man; his whole course in the Senate has shown him a wise, far-seeing, patriotic and conservative statesman. He has, more than perhaps any other of our public men, striven to live up to the ideal of our early statesmen. He looks to the country's good first of all, and is not to be swerved from that by any fancied considerations of party interest. He is a Democrat, but all his public life has proved him an American first of all. In regard to the Presidency he has always shown his belief that the office ought to seek the man and not the man hunt the office.

### Almost Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy, inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicine did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I. 41

TREASURER-ELECT SAMUEL BUTLER returned to his Chester county farm by the first train on Wednesday morning, having spent the night in Philadelphia. After a good breakfast he put on an old coat and went into the field, where he husked corn all day.

## DEMOCRATIC OUTLOOK.

### The Effect of Recent Elections in Next Years Contest.

### Tilden's Strength in the Past—What Will be his Future Course.

The New York *Sun's* Albany correspondent has had an interview with an intimate friend of Governor Robinson—very likely the Governor himself—who explains his defeat by apathy of Democratic voters in the country. The local managers lost heart and fell into a helpless state from which it was impossible to arouse them. Passing to the effect of the election on the Presidency, the following views were given:

"Will Mr. Tilden be a candidate for President?"

"I know nothing about Mr. Tilden's aims or wishes, but if I were in his place I would not accept a nomination under any circumstances. There are a great many men who think the Democratic party would be a great deal stronger under some other leadership than his. This is a good time to test the truth of that proposition. The party was not burdened with an excess of strength in this State when Mr. Tilden took hold of the ropes in 1874. He was not nominated for Governor because the prospects of success were deemed flattering, and it was thought right to reward him for long and faithful service. He was nominated at a time when the re-election of Dix was looked upon almost as a foregone conclusion. He was given a chance to lead a forlorn hope, and he led it to victory. He carried the State, aside from the city of New York, by 8,000 majority, and overcame the Republicans in their own strongholds. When he went to Albany he did not try to build up his own strength, but to pull down the strength of the corruptionists who had intrenched themselves in the citadel of power. He made an attack audacious in its boldness on the Canal Ring. Fortunately for the State, that attack proved successful. The men who had filched millions from the taxpayers found the doors of the Treasury closed against them. Tammany applauded him in this work, but the moment that he refused to render menial service to Mr. Kelly that bold chieftain turned against him and demanded his scalp. Tammany formed an alliance with the broken Canal Ring, the overthrow of which it had hailed with delight, and the two organizations went to St. Louis to defeat Mr. Tilden's nomination for President.

"But, in the meantime, a strong feeling had sprung up in the country that he was the man for the occasion. The people wanted to see the warfare against official corruption which he had waged so successfully in Albany carried on in Washington. Few of the leading men on either side took kindly to this suggestion, and when they found what an overwhelming demand there was for his nomination, they were inclined to attribute that demand to sinister causes. Old politicans who had been working all their lives to create a little enthusiasm for themselves, and who had all the wealth of the subsidy seekers to back them, had the audacity to assert that Mr. Tilden, by sending his agents through the country and distributing money, had made himself an irristible candidate for President. They could not understand a truth that was apparent to every unprejudiced mind—that Mr. Tilden was preferred to them because he had given proof that he knew how to root out corruption and reform government abuses. He was fairly elected to the highest office in the gift of the people. He was deprived of that office through no fault of his own. If his advice had been followed, the conspiracy would have tailed. But the weak-kneed Democrats fell easily into the trap of the unconstitutional Electoral Commission scheme, and when they were beaten, eight to seven, they fell to abusing Mr. Tilden, who told them at the start that he would not consent to raffle for the Presidency. They profess to wonder now why he did not go up on the steps of the Capitol and proclaim that he had been elected—which would have been a very foolish proceeding They made it impossible for him to act by accepting a cowardly compromise, through which Congress surrendered its constitutional powers to an unconstitutional commission. It is well to remember that there was a great commotion in Washington when Tilden was elected. Several incendiary fires occurred in the departments in which nothing but papers were destroyed, and other fires would have followed if he had taken his seat. If Mr. Tilden had entered on his duties as President he would have wrought out certain great reforms in public affairs. But all that he did in this State will be undone within the next three years. With such experience he certainly can have no desire to enter on a fierce fight in a broader field. Without knowing anything about it, I am firm in the opinion that the other aspirants for the Democratic nomination next year will not find Mr. Tilden blocking their way.

## SOME OF THE GENERALS.

### Gath on Hooker, Lee and Grant, McClellan and Some others.

[Gath's Letter in Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Hooker was a good Massachusetts Yankee, whose genial life had made inroads on his discipline and guard. Very independent men are apt to be loose men; a want of restraint in body, speech and spirit altogether, is often found in the same strong temperament. Yet this class of men often discover others' weakness the quickest and express it first. It is from ourselves we prophecy and criticise. Joe Hooker saw that McClellan, from the way his mental qualities attended upon each other, was what we call a "fraud." He sail it. Others, less qualified to see, then beheld it. A fool often sees the best. I think it was Hans Andersen who made a little child see that the Chinese Emperor—who was clad in a highly refined garment by certain imposters who pretended to have weaved it—was stark naked. Society often welcomes some weak, overrated creature and makes him "the rage" until some irreverent nobody says: "Bah! Bet you fifty dollars he never took a bath, never bought a cake of soap, and wears a patent shirt bosom."

Hooker had no admiration for a man whose art of war was almost wholly theoretical, who spaded, and waited, and debated with his Government, and gulled the foolish public. The battle of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks had just occurred, the brunt of which fell on that bold old regular and Abolitionist, "Bull" Sumner, and his unassuming but unflinching subordinates, John Sedgwick and Richardson. After that battle Hooker, echoed by Sickles, who was a quarrelsome, ingratiating man, said that McClellan was an incubus. In a little while "Little Mac" was attacked in the divided position—after J. E. B. Stuart had ridden quite around his army, and spied its open flanks—and he was terribly beaten, drawn back on the James, and had not the hardihood to attack after his fine field commanders had made Malvern Hills a butcher-house of Lee. Nor did he attack after his only fellowing battle of importance—Antietam. The as feeble and less proficient Burnside succeeded him. Then came Joe Hooker, put in the place he had criticised.

It could be said of McClellan all through his opportunity that he feared to attack. Of Hooker it can be said that he never delayed to attack on time. At Antietam the orders were to open at six o'clock on the right. While they looked at their watches and the two hands lengthened out like one, his opening gun was heard. But Burnside, who was to attack at nine or ten, played the McClellan, and did not begin till four in the afternoon. Burnside, McClellan and Fitz John Porter threw away the soldier's victory at Antietam. Joe Hooker would have mad it a victory in McClellan's place. His wounds at Antietam were his most honorable possessions.

A MILITARY STUDY.

As an army commander Hooker possessed promptness and strategy, and sincere Massachusetts desire to get at the Southern enemy.

He turned the rebel fortifications at Fredericksburg, on which Burnside had thrown an army away, by marching up the Rappahannock to the fords; Grant crossed some time later, and throwing his army there on Lee's rear. But a greater soldier, the Tilly of the war, Jonathan Jackson, marched into Hooker's rear, stampeded half his army, and in the critical time of the great engagement at which the world was looking, Joe Hooker's habits triumphed over his intellect; he fell into a sort of fit by which all counsels were suspended, and the enemy passed on. Whether it was the bottle or the need of the bottle, the lesson is the same. He retired from the field, partially a prey to the bickering he had commenced with McClellan, and yet there was the battlefield to be fought at last. Grant returned and fought it there on much of the same ground, but with a dauntless heart, and habits always abstemious in the time of danger, and although the experience was horrible, horrors yielded to the evil of the hero. The Government and the army, the General and all his subordinates, without any disagreement or recrimination, marched through death and over despair to the rear of Richmond and conquered Lee there.

Yet it was to Grant's great advantage that Jackson had been killed in Joe Hooker's battle of Chancellorsville. Lee was a flexible, feminine tactician, whose spirit was taught the vigor of war by his man Jackson. Mr. Lee never said anything worth remembering, and surviving the war gave his people that sullenness which has driven off sympathy. To make him a sinecure the work of educating the Southern youth was dispensed into colleges which should be the mere estates of broken military reputations. The University of Virginia, itself in the greatest need of help, saw support diverted to Lee's endowments, and the poor old college at Williamsburg, over which they put Ewell, is not yet done shrieking for alms which went to dignify the retirement of Lee at Washington (and Lee) College—God save the mark!

If I was writing for popularity I would throw butter, at the present high prices, over both Hooker and Lee, but the uses of dead men are for the living to see and live better.

HIS PERMANENT RANK.

Hooker was a severe critic; he got plenty of it back in time. His habit of talking followed him to the Western army, and put Grant and Sherman against him there. After Chancellorsville he retained command until the Government, seeing a great action approaching, relieved him, and Gettysburg was fought by General Meade, who was so amiable and desirous and unimportant, that it became a victory of the different corps and their Generals—Hancock, Sedgwick, Reynolds and the rest—that great Army of the Potomac, so often sacrificed by indecision, mush and Bohemianism, severally represented by McClellan, Burnside and Hooker. McClellan was a gentleman, however, Burnside was loyal to any superior, and Joe Hooker was a brave, good fellow. To this day McClellan is the Southern hero in the North, as Joe Johnston is the Northern hero in the South, both having done so little damage to their enemy.

The genuine in McClellan, Burnside and Hooker was always separated from their gross failure and all were moderately honored. Had Hooker settled down somewhere small enough, as in New Jersey or Rhode Island, he could have gone in the Senate or been Governor; but a gentle lady of deep seeing instincts gave him the best office of all, a husband's. He became the possessor of a loving, an appreciating, a mature and yet virginal heart. She saw in the boyish spirited prodigal a gentleman, though one not well molded by wife, locality and care. In that dear endeavor, the sum of woman's power, she died to save his life when paralysis intervened soon after wedlock. Alas! we throw away in youth, on wanton creatures, the treasure which is meant to last life through and gild old age with power. Yet a tenderness settled around the widower and cripple, Joe Hooker. He became the pet of millions. His years after his wife's decease were the best of all. Living in retirement on the sea girt shore of Long Island, he met his death suddenly, as from the bullet, playfully studying the campaigns in which he fought.


# A KANSAS HOME

FOR

# TWO DOLLARS

Adjoining the County Containing

## The Capital of the State.

In the most beautiful part of the great growing State of Kansas, is situated the city of **Alma**, Wabaunsee County, the county seat, a thriving place of nearly one thousand inhabitants, with excellent schools, churches, drug stores, dry goods houses, groceries, blacksmith shops, wagon-maker shops, etc., etc. **Alma** is situated **30** miles west of Topeka, the Capital of the State, near the lines of the Great Railroads of Kansas, and **on the line** of the Manhattan, Alma & Burlingame R. R., which is now being built, thus making this point a most desirable one for a home, and we have laid out, within close proximity, a city, which we have called **South Alma**, in lots of the size of **25** feet by **125** feet, which we offer at the low price of Two DOLLARS per lot, which barely covers the cost to us of the necessary expenses of drawing and acknowledging deed, etc., etc.

Our reasons for thus disposing of our lots are very easily understood when it is borne in mind that we reserve every third lot, and depend upon the rapid growth of our beautiful city to reimburse us one hundred fold, in the enhanced value of the lots we retain. At the same time all lots will be enhanced in value, and therefore the benefits of the rise in property will be mutual with our patrons and ourselves. While an unconditional warrantee deed is given to every person ordering one or more lots, with no obligation to improve or settle on same—yet it is our hope that all who take advantage of this liberal offer will do all they can to further the aims of the Company, and come to Kansas, sooner or later, or induce their friends to come and locate in **South Alma**.

In order to keep speculators from taking advantage of our offer, we will not furnish more than six lots to one person at the special rates above given, and it will save

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

| | Bid. | Asked. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Penn. R. R. | 49½ | 49¾ | .... |
| Reading | 34⅝ | 34¾ | .... |
| P., T. & B. | 8½ | 8¾ | .... |
| Lehigh Valley | 54 | 54¼ | .... |
| U. Co.'s N. J. | 149 | 150 | .... |
| Cent. Trans. Co. | 45 | 46 | .... |
| A. V. R. R. 7-30s | 112 | 113 | .... |
| P., C. & St. L. bonds | 110 | 111 | .... |
| Northern Pacific | 36¾ | 37 | .... |
| Do preferred | 61¼ | 61⅝ | .... |

[By Associated Press.]

**New York Money Market.**

NEW YORK, November 12.—Governments strong and ½ per cent. higher for new fours, four and a halfs and fives. Railroad bonds strong and buoyant, with an advance of one to six per cent., Mobile & Ohio debentures and the Erie issues being the most prominent in the improvement. Mobile & Ohio recorded the greatest advance, but the great feature of the market was the heavy purchases of Erie issues, which advanced sharply, new second consols rising from 87⅜ to 90, and funded fives from 83½ to 87. In the new second consols transactions aggregated about $1,500,000. There were also large transactions in Kansas & Texas, Texas Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, Lake Erie & Western incomes, the Jersey Central issues, St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, class B, and Wabash extra coupon convertibles, at an advance from ¼ to 2½ per cent. C. C. & I. C. firsts closed at 80, and Sioux City firsts at 97. State securities dull. To-day was the most remarkable one for activity and buoyancy in the history of the stock exchange.

The excitement was at fever heat throughout, and in many cases not only were the highest prices of the year made, but the highest ever attained. The dealings, which were on enormous scales, were well distributed and taxed severely the capacity of the stock telegraph instruments to report them, and orders poured in so continuously from all parts of the country that brokers in many instance experienced considerable difficulty in executing them. Nearly the entire list participated in the activity and many stocks heretofore quiet became prominent in the dealings. The large and increasing traffic of railroads consequent upon a general revival of business throughout the country of course had much to do with the condition of affairs to-day, but in a number of instances there were special causes at work to put up this or that stock. The greatest advance was in Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, which sold up from 69¾ to 83, closing at 79¾ on the statement that the President of the company has quietly bought a controlling interest in the Western & Atlantic, which runs from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and is regarded as the key to the Southern railroad system. One of the principal features of the market was the large transactions in Erie, chiefly in common stock, which rose 2¼ per cent., the preferred advancing six per cent. The upward movement of these stocks, also in the bonds, is based upon the large and increasing traffic of the company and the general improvement in the condition of the property. The earnings for October were over two hundred thousand dollars greater than those of the same month last year, which was one of the heaviest months for business in the history of the road. Again, the Erie company owns a large amount of C., C., C. & I. railroad stock, which has recently advanced greatly in value and now represents an asset of over one million dollars. The advance in granger and coal shares continued and they rose 1@2¼ per cent., the coal stocks being favorably affected by the announcement of a general advance of fifty cents in the price of toal, to take effect December 1st. The telegraph shares which have been inactive for some time, took a sudden and upward turn, Western Union advancing 4¾ and A. & P. telegraph 3¾ per cent., with a subsequent reduction of 2 and ¾ per cent. respectively. This rise was attributed to the enormous business of the Western Union and its leased lines growing out of the great activity of the trade markets and greatly increased speculation in stocks and grain. In the miscellaneous share list, Chesapeaka & Ohio firsts preferred showed the most improvement, advancing 6¾ per cent., to 29¾, purchases of stock being induced by a report that the company had cootracted to extend its southern line from Huntington to Lexington, Ky., and also for an extension to Cincinnati. The St. Louis & San Francisco, Ohio & Mississippi, C., C. & I. C., Alton & Terre Haute, Iron Mountain and Mobile & Ohio were noticeably strong. In the final dealings a buoyant tone prevailed, and the market closed at an advance for the day ranging from one to ten per cent. St. Paul and Sioux City common closed at 42½, the preferred at 73. Pullman Palace Car stock rose up to 108@109, against 100 a few days since. The rise is due to reports that the cars of the company are to be used by the entire Southwestern system of roads and by lines west of Chicago. In addition to the influences mentioned above a further impetus was given the advancing market by reports that ten millions more bonds will soon be purchased for the Government sinking fund. The reports are probably based upon the fact that for the first ten business days of November customs and internal revenue receipts have aggregated over one million dollars a day at an average, and receipts from customs alone for the first nine days this month averaged about $625,000 a day. This will result in a large surplus revenue for the current month, and its prospective continuation, which may be looked upon as assured, will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase more of 6 per cent. bonds early next month. In the meantime, however, at the rate stocks of all speculative descriptions are going up, it will not take long to use up the surplus $10,000,000 thrown into the market by recent purchases. Substantial brokers are requiring substantial margins and some have lost accounts because of refusal to carry stocks on five per cent. deposits. The Central Pacific paid into the Treasury at Washington $230,000 on account of sinking fund, in connection with the rise in Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, there was a rumor that the road will be consolidated with the Louisville & Nashville. This also had a tendency to assist the already advancing stock of the first mentioned road.

Transactions to-day aggregated the immense figures of 624,000 shares, of which 165,000 were Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 19,600 Wabash, 19,000 Northwest, 25,000 St. Paul, 21,000 Lackawanna, 11,000 New Jersey Central, 11,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,000 Michigan Central, 7,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 C., C., C. & I., 11,000 C., C. & I. C., 14,000 St. Joes, 25,000 Illinois, 45,000 Western Union, 12,000 Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 18,000 Pacific Mail, 15,000 Kansas City & Northern, 26,000 Kansas & Texas, 18,000 Iron Mountain, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville, 8,000 Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Sioux City, 1,000 Indiana, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 21,000 Chesapealte & Ohio, 2,000 St. Paul & Minnesota, 7,000 Alton & Terre Haute, 4,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 2,000 Houston & Texas, 3,000 Kansas Pacific, 9,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 7,000 Mobile & Ohio, 6,000 Elevated Railway, 16,000 New Central Coal, 8,000 Merietta & Cincinnati and 2,200 Illinois Central.

Close—Money market easy at 5@7 per cent, closing at 5 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 479¾; sight exchange 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coup., '81 | 105¾ | New 4 per cts | 103 |
| New 5s | 102¼ | Currency 6s | 122 |
| New 4½s | 106¾ | | |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee old | 35 | Virginia old | 26 |
| Tennessee new | 31½ | Missouri 6s | 106 |
| Virginia new | 25 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Pac. | 37 | St. Paul | 81¾ |
| Do pref. | 61¾ | Do pref. | 102½ |
| W. U. Tel. | 107¾ | Wabash | 59¾ |
| Quicksilver | 21¾ | Ft. Wayne | 112 |
| Do pref. | 61¾ | Terre Haute | 24 |
| Pacific Mail | 37½ | Do pref. | 45 |
| Mariposa | 3 | C. & A. | 99¼ |
| Do pref. | 3 | Do pref. | 113 |
| Adams Ex. | 106½ | O. & M. | 30 |
| Fargo Ex. | 102 | Del. & Lack. | 93½ |
| American Ex. | 59 | A. & P. Tel. | 45¾ |
| U. S. Express | 53½ | B. & Q. | 122 |
| N. Y. Central | 129 | H. & St. Joe. | 41¾ |
| Erie | 46¾ | Do. Pref. | 69 |
| Do pref. | 76 | Can. Southern | 76 |
| Harlem | 160 | L. & N. | 83 |
| Mich. Cent. | 95½ | Kansas Pacific | 87½ |
| Panama | 171 | Kan. & Tex. | 32½ |
| Union Pacific | 91¾ | St. L. & San F. | 37¾ |
| Lake Shore | 102¾ | Do. pref. | 48 |
| C. & P. | 104 | Do. 1st. | 65 |
| Illinois Cent. | 99½ | St. L. K. C. & N. | 46¾ |
| N. W. C. | 93¾ | Do. pref. | 71⅝ |
| Do. pref. | 106½ | Cent. Pacific | 110 |
| C. C. C. & I. | 83¾ | Union | 109¾ |
| N. J. Central | 88¼ | Land Grants | 112½ |
| Rock Island | 146½ | Sinking Fund | 114¼ |

COPPER STOCKS.

BOSTON—NOVEMBER 12.—Calumet and Hecla, 227; Copper Falls, 6½; Franklin, 29½; Pewabac, 32; Quincy, 29; Ridge, 7½.

**California Mining Stocks.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 12.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | 13½ | Noonday | 4¾ |
| Alta | 5¾ | Beehtel | 2 |
| Belcher | 4 | Boston Con. | 1¾ |
| Best & Belcher | 20 | Bulwer | 1¼ |
| Bullion | 6¼ | Golden Terra | 12½ |
| California | 5¾ | South Bulwer | 7-16 |
| Chollar | 8½ | Lady Wash'ton | 1 |
| Cons Virginia | 5½ | Black Hawk | .... |
| Crown Point | 3¾ | Giant Old Abe | .... |
| Eureka Cons. | 26 | Silver King | .... |
| Exchequer | 4½ | Real del Monto | 6¼ |
| Gould & Curry | 10¾ | Wales | 6¼ |
| Grand Prize | 2 | Tiger | .... |
| Hale & Norcross | 9 | Leviathan | .... |
| Julia Cons | 3¼ | Caledonia | 2 |
| Justice | 2¾ | Fairfax | .... |
| Mexican | 54 | Leeds | 19-32 |
| Northern Belle | 6 | McClinton | 21-32 |
| Ophir | 32 | North Belle Isle | 19-32 |
| Overman | 8¾ | Tiptop | 1⅝ |
| Raymond & Ely | 1½ | Bevedere | 21-32 |
| Savage | 16¼ | Navajo | 19-32 |
| Sierra Nevada | 6¼ | Caledonia B. H. | 3¼ |
| Union Con. | 69¼ | Dudley | 1 |
| Yellow Jacket | 15¼ | Maryland Con. | .... |
| Bodie | 11¾ | Maybell | 5-16 |
| Chollar Potasi | 5½ | Manhattan | 2⅝ |
| Imperial | 15-16 | Goodshaw | 13-16 |
| Martin White | 1¼ | Hillside | 1¾ |
| Mono | 6 | Jackson | .... |
| Independence | 1½ | Syndicate | .... |
| Con Pacific | 7 | Leopard | .... |
| Mammoth | 6½ | Tuscarora | .... |
| Belle Isle | 4¼ | Silver Hill | .... |
| Ibega | 3 | Kossuth | .... |
| North Bonanza | 1¾ | Trojan | 5-32 |
| Argenta | 1 | | |

**Foreign Markets.**

LONDON—NOVEMBER 12.—5 P. M.—Consols, 97⅝. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 102; Pennsylvania Central, 52½; Reading, 35¼; Erie, 45⅝; preferred 71; 2nds, 92½; new 5s, 105⅜; 4½s, 110; 4s, 106¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £400,000.

Fine American tallow, 45s.

Refined petroleum 7½s.

Linseed oil, 30s.

Turpentine 30s 3d@30s 6d.

PARIS—NOVEMBER 12—Rentes, 80f 82½c.

ANTWERP—NOVEMBER 12.—Refined petroleum, 19½f.

LIVERPOOL—NOVEMBER 11.—Cotton buoyant at 7@7⅛; sales, 20,000 bales; speculation and export 5,000 bales; American, 13,000 bales.

Prime mess pork, 56s.

Common rosin, 5s@6s.

Linseed oil, 31s.

**The British Grain Trade.**

LONDON—NOVEMBER 11.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "A decided improvement in the weather the past week facilitated wheat sowing, which is fairly forward in the southern and some midland counties. In the higher districts of Scotland, the commencement of snow and night frosts have necessitated the reaping of much grain in imperfectly ripened condition. The root crop is only expected to be half the average yield. It is stated the prospect is the most serious ever encountered by the present generation of Scotch farmers. Irish reports are less unfavorable, the weather having been very fine. At Mark Lane English wheat was rather more freely offered, but the supply is undoubtedly small for this time of the year. The condition is somewhat improved, owing to the more favorable weather for threshing. At the majority of the provincial markets business has been quite impracticable, as a large proportion of the grain offered has been useless to millers. The few fine dry lots to be met with changed hands at former terms. While inferior parcels are quite neglected the imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, but not excessive. There was a slight revival of business on Monday, since when some reaction has taken place. Speculators held aloof and confidence somewhat shaken by the increase of visible supply in America. Holders, however, have been upheld by the rise in prices in New York, and there have been no disposition to force sales. On the whole there has been only a retail consumptive demand which was satisfied at previous prices. Sales of English malting barley was checked by liberal imports of French and German barley. Maize neglected and prices slightly easier despite comparative absence of arrivals. The arrivals at ports of call have been large. Wheat is in a state of suspension, buyers holding off pending further arrivals, and prices fully a shilling per quarter lower on the week. Maize in fair demand at about 3d per quarter decline. Business in wheat for shipment very limited at about 2s per quarter decline. Maize and barley easier. Sales of English wheat last week 36,552 quarters at 50s 5d per quarter, against 52,867 quarters at 39s 8d per quarter same week last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending November 1st were 1,085,766 cwts wheat and 279,696 cwts flour.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1879.

Liberty street merchants report a satisfactory trade to-day, although the threatening weather restricted transactions somewhat. By referring to our quotations, it will be seen but few transactions have occurred. Prices are not so firm and the rapid advances that have been made of late appear, in most instances, to have been checked, and we may look for a decline.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a fight advance on the prices given.

**Country Produce.**

Apples are firm with fancy stock tending higher. Butter was slightly easier owing to the warmer weather, but sales are effected at our figures. Cheese firm. Eggs are a little weak and tending downward. Fruits and vegetables firm and unchanged. We make some changes to-day in our quotations in game on account of the mild weather. Potatoes are more active with prices firm.

APPLES—Fancy, $2 25@2 50; choice, $1 75@2 00; medium, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 75@1 80; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 23@25c; solid packed, 18@20c; common to medium, 8@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11½@12½c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 13@13½c jobbing; 13c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11@12c; Young America, 15c.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 8@9c; prime peeled do., 14@16c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 5@6c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 20c; in cases, 21c; pickled, 17@18c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3 00@3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel; grapes, 80c ₱ lb; cabbage, $4 00@7 00 ₱ 100 head; onions, $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

GAME—Quail $2 00@2 50 per dozen; pheasants, 60@65c per pair; squirrels, 75@$1 00 per dozen; venison saddles, short, 15@16c; do long 14@15c; wild ducks, $1 50@3 00 per doz.

HONEY—California 15@18c; new domestic, 14@15c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 25@1 50 in large lots; $1 60 in a small way; shellbarks, 75@90c; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 50@55c per bushel; peachblows, 55@60c; peerless, 50@55c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 50 per bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 00@3 25.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 30@40c; dressed chickens, 10@12c; ducks, 14@15c; turkeys 11@13c.

SEEDS—Clover $5 25@5 50 per bushel; timothy, $2 50@2 75 for Western.

**Grain, Flour and Feed.**

The grain market continues easy and a decline is anticipated. Wheat was somewhat lower to-day, but we make no changes, awaiting developments to-morrow as the market is unsettled. Corn and oats are also lower. The flour market is active with prices firm.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Choice red winter, $1 24@25; amber and mixed, $1 19@1 21; rejected, 85c@$1 00.

Corn—Yellow shelled, 53@55c; mixed, 52@53c; new yellow 50@52c; yellow ear, 55@56c; new yellow, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white, 39@40c; mixed do, 35@37c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 80@83c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 80@84c.

Malt—Barley, $1 00@1 10; rye, 85@90c.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 50@6 75; Minnesota, $6 75@7 00; choice amber wheat, $6 75@7 00; prime red winter do, $6 50@6 75; medium do, $6 25@6 50; fancy St. Louis, $7 00@8 25; fancy patents, $8 00@9 00; rye, $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat, $2 75@3 00 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—65c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 ₱ barrel; $3 00@3 12½ ₱ keg; fancy, $7 00@7 25 per bbl; $3 75@3 87½ per keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $1 50@$18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, 14 00@15 00; white middlings, $22 00@23 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $22 00@23 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@22 50; seconds, $15 00.

**Groceries and Provisions.**

There are no changes to note in the grocery line. Coffees continue dull and weak and some predict lower prices. Sugars are also a little easier but remain at the advance we made several days ago. The provision market is somewhat weaker but prices remain unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 13c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18@21c; Rio, in bulk, 18@19c; lower grades, 15@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, in bulk, 27@29c.

Sugars—Standard A, 11¾c; Prairie B, 10¾c; extra C yellows, 9¼@10¼c; molasses, yellow, 8¼@9¼c; cut loaf, 12¾c; crushed, 12¾c; powdered, 11¾c; granulated, 11¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 48c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar syrup, 42c; prime sugar syrup, 40c; good sugar syrup, 37c; good molasses syrup, 35c; black molasses, 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 45c; strictly prime, 40c. good, 38c; new crop, 60c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35c@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice, 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16c.

Choice Carolina, 7¼@7¾c; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½@6¾c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 5c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 13c; stearine, 10c; mould 10c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8½c; French, 10@13c as to size.

**Provisions.**

| | Canvassed. | Plain. |
|---|---|---|
| Extra S. C. Hams, 18 lbs and over | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Do do 14 to 18 lbs | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| Do do 14 lbs and under | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| Extra S. C. Shoulders | 6 | 6¾ |
| Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets | 11 | 11 |
| Do do knuckles and rounds | 13 | 13 |
| Do do all flats | 10 | 10 |
| Beef tongues, per dozen | .... | $ 6 00 |
| Bacon, shoulders | .... | 5 |
| Do short rib sides | .... | 6½ |
| Do clear sides | .... | 8¾ |
| Mess pork, per bbl | .... | $12 00 |
| Do short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl | .... | 12 00 |
| Lard, prime leaf, in tierces | .... | .... |
| Do do in 5-bbls | .... | .... |
| Do do in buckets | .... | 7½ |
| Do refined, summer use, tierces | .... | 7½ |
| Do do in half bbls | .... | 8 |
| Do do in buckets | .... | 8½ |
| Do do 5-lb pails, 60 lbs in case | .... | 9½ |
| Do do 5-lb pails, " " " | .... | 9¾ |
| Do do 6-lb pails, " " " | .... | 9 |
| Do do 10-lb pails, " " " | .... | 9 |
| Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity | .... | 7½ |

**Miscellaneous.**

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 50; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $1 90@2 25; tomatoes, do, $1 20@1 25; corn, do, $1 50@1 60.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 55@60c; mixed, 40@50c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28@40; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; half-but (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 40; London layers, new, $2 75@3 00; Muscatels, $2 75; mat raisins, $5@5 25 ₱ mat; new, Valentia raisins, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 6½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c do shelled, 40c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 14½c; Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 25. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75.

TALLOW—City, 7½c; country, 6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

## PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, November 12.

The oil market to-day was quite active and firm with a strong and bullish feeling. Those who were, yesterday, going to sell should it touch 95c could not be induced to sell at that price to-day, expecting higher prices which many of them have failed to see to-day. It opened at 93¾c, declined to 93½c and remained at that almost all morning, advancing just before noon to 93¾c. In the afternoon it opened at 93¾c, advanced to 95c, declined to 94½c, advanced and closed at 95c bid.

Sales and resales, 62,000 barrels; shipments, 41,812 barrels; charters, 32,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 81½c; New York, 7¾c; Philadelphia, 7½c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 30.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 12.—Cotton quiet at 11¾@12c; futures steady. Flour heavy; receipts 22,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 50@5 00; common to good $5 15@5 40; good to choice $5 60@7 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 25; extra Ohio, $5 60@7 50; St. Louis $5 50@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 00@8 50. Wheat steady; receipts, 179,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 21@1 22; No. 3 spring $1 22@1 23; No. 2 Chicago $1 29; ungraded winter red $1 25@1 36; No. 2 do, $1 36@1 37¼; mixed winter $1 32@1 32½; ungraded amber, $1 31@1 36½; No. 2 amber $1 35½@1 36¾; No. 1 $1 36½; ungraded white, $1 28¾@1 32½; No. 2, $1 32; No. 1 do sales, 24,000 bushels, $1 36@1 37. December, sales 288,000 bushels, $1 28@1 40; January, sales 96,000 bushels, $1 42½@1 42¾. Rye quiet; No. 2 western 87c. Corn—light trade; receipts 54,000 bushels; ungraded 59c; No. 2, 58½@59c; yellow western 60@60¾; No. 2 November 58½c; December 60¼c; January 61¾c. Oats quiet; receipts, 24,000 bushels; western mixed 42@44c; white western 44½@47c. Hay—demand active at 50@55c. Hops—demand fair and market firm. Coffee steady. Sugar strong; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet but steady; United 92½@95c; crude 6¾@7½c; refined 7½c asked. Tallow firm at 7¼@7⅜c. Rosin dull at $1 75. Turpentine dull at 30c. Eggs strong at 19@21½c. Leather—demand fair and market firm; hemlock sole 25@28c. Wool strong; domestic fleece 36@50c; pulled 25@50c; unwashed 12@36c. Texas 17@35c. Pork quiet; mess, $10 75@11 00. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet but firm; long clear 36 00; short clear 36 25. Lard strong; prime steam $7 12½@7 15. Butter dull; western 18@38c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 15.

Metals—Manufactured copper quiet but steady; new sheathing $28 00; Ingot Lake $21 00@21 25. Pig iron dull; Scotch $24 50@28 00; American $25 00@28 00; Russia sheeting $13 25. Nails—cut $3 60@3 70; clinch $5 10@6 10.

BALTIMORE—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour dull; western superfine $4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 25@6 25; do family $6 50@7 25. Wheat—western lower. No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1 31@1 31½; December $1 38½@1 38¾; January $1 43@1 43¾. Corn — Western higher and steady; western mixed spot and November 55½@56c; December 55¾@57½c; steamer, no offering. Oats quiet; western white 43@44c; do mixed 41@41½c; Pennsylvania, 43@44c. Rye quiet at 88@90c. Hay steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $15 00@16 00. Provisions firm with an active jobbing demand. Mess pork $11 50. Bulkmeats, loose, no offering; do packed shoulders, $4 50; clear rib sides $6 75. Bacon—shoulders, $5 00; clear rib sides, $6 25. Hams 10@11c. Lard $7 25. Butter active; prime to choice western packed and roll 25@30c. Eggs steady at 20@22c. Petroleum dull; crude nominal; refined 7¼c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 14@17¾c. Sugar steady; soft 10⅝@10¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 12½. Freights to Liverpool per steamer steady. Cotton ⅝d. Flour 6s 6d. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 75,700 bushels; corn, 50,900 bushels; oats, 5,700 bushels; rye, 500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 188,100 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels. Sales of wheat, 650,000 bushels; corn 36,800 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA — NOVEMBER 12.—Flour in limited demand; western extra, $5 12½; Minnesota extra family, medium, $6 25; choice $6 50; fancy $6 60; Minnesota patent process, $7 50@8 00. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat dull; red, $1 24@1 30; No. 2 red in elevator $1 34½@1 35; No. 2 red spot and November $1 33¾@1 35; December $1 38¾@1 38¾; January $1 41¾@1 43. Corn dull; low mixed, on track, 56c; high mixed 57@58c; yellow, 57½@58c; sail mixed, spot 56c; November, 55¼c bid, 58c asked; December 56c bid, 57¾c asked; January 57c bid, 58¼c asked. Oats dull; rejected 40c; white western 42@43½c. Provisions firmer; mess beef $12 50; mess pork $12 00@12 50; smoked hams $9 50@10 50; pickled $8 00@8 50. Lard, $7 12½@7 37½. Butter quiet but firm; creamery extra 37@40c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 34@35c; Western Reserve extra 27@29c; good to choice 22@25c. Eggs dull; western 21@22c. Cheese dull; creamery 12½@13c; good 11@12c. Petroleum firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; wheat, 43,000 bushels corn, 22,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels; rye, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 35,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour neglected. Wheat steady; opened and declined 3c and closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 14¼; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 12¾; November $1 12½; December $1 14¾; January $1 15¾; No. 3, $1 01; No. 4, 94c; rejected 84. Corn steady; No. 2, 42½c. Oats firm and unchanged; No. 2, 32¼c. Rye quiet; No. 1 46c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring cash 72c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork quiet at $10 50 cash $10 75 January. Lard—Prime steam $6 50 cash; $6 75 January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c. Receipts—Flour, 1,200 barrels; wheat, 67,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 barrels; wheat, 3,800 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

BOSTON—NOVEMBER 12.—Flour dull; superfine western and State $4 75@5 25; common to good $5 50@6 00; Wisconsin extra $5 75@6 50; Minnesota extra $6 00@7 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $7 75@8 75; winter wheat, $7 75@8 75. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 64@65½c; new, 60@63c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 47@49c; No. 2 white 45@46c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed 42½@43½c; Rye 95c@$1 00. Receipts—Flour, 8,500 barrels; corn, 33,000 bushels; wheat, 27,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 barrels.

TOLEDO — NOVEMBER 12. — Wheat firmer; amber Michigan spot, November $1 12¼; No. 2 red winter spot $1 21¾; November $1 21¼; December $1 24; January $1 27¾; No. 2 Daytor and Michigan red $1 21½; No. 2 amber Illinois $1 26. Corn steady; high mixed new, 42c; No. 2 spot, 44½c; new 41¾c; No. 2 white, new 42c; rejected new, 39c. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Cloverseed quiet; prime $5 20. Close—Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter spot, $1 23; December $1 25; January $1 28½. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 19,000 bushels; corn, 69000, bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI—NOVEMBER 12.—Cotton strong at 11¾c. Flour easier at $5 75@6 80. Wheat dull; demand mostly for consumption at $1 20@1 25. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm; No. 2, 33@34c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and nominal. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulkmeats and bacon nominally unchanged. Greenmeats dull and nominal. Whisky in fair demand at $1 08. Butter dull and unchanged. Linseed oil firm and unchanged.

DETROIT — NOVEMBER 12. — Flour quiet at $6 00@6 25. Wheat steady; extra nominal No. 1 white $1 24¾; November $1 24½; December $1 26¾; January $1 29½; February $1 32½; milling $1 00; nominal $1 20. Receipts—Wheat, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bushels.

**Dry Goods.**

NEW YORK—NOVEMBER 12.—Cotton goods in active demand and several makes of ducks, ticks, corset jeans, etc., were advanced to-day. Brown and bleached cottons scarce and very firm with an upward look. Prints more active and ginghams and dress goods doing fairly. Men's wear woolens in moderate request and very firm. Flannels and blankets in steady demand at the late advance.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, WEDNESDAY, November 12, 1879.

Warm weather has again set in, and already a slight depression is felt in the live stock market. During the past week sales have been made very slowly at reduced rates, and the attendance of buyers has been considerably below that of last week. The yards were seldom cleared out entirely. One evening only six pens were left empty. Many of the pens are filled with stock which has been sold, but not yet removed. Dealers do not think the prospects for the coming week by any means bright.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing to-day:

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle this week have been heavy, with a somewhat diminished attendance of buyers. Reports from the East have been very unfavorable. To-day the trade has been dull with prices fifteen to twenty-five cents lower than last week. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs | $ 4 25@ 4 75 |
| Good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs | 3 50@ 4 00 |
| Fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs | 3 00@ 3 50 |
| Common | 2 75@ 3 00 |
| Stockers | 2 25@ 3 00 |
| Bulls, cows and stags | 1 50@ 2 50 |
| Fresh cows and springers | 15 00@35 00 |

SHEEP.

The run of sheep has been fair, and the attendance of buyers rather light. There has been quite a decline compared with last week. Prices have fallen ten to twenty cents since our last report and several loads remain unsold. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime, 100 to 110 lbs | $3 75@4 00 |
| Good, 80 to 90 lbs | 3 25@3 50 |
| Common, 65 to 70 lbs | 2 50@3 00 |
| Lambs, as to quality | 3 00@4 00 |
| Veals | 4 00@5 00 |

HOGS.

The receipts since our last report have continued heavy, and with unfavorable reports from other markets, our market has been dull and draggy. To-day the trade is almost lifeless, buyers holding off. We quote the market dull at the following:

| | |
|---|---|
| Philadelphia tops | $3 70@3 90 |
| Yorkers, best | 3 50@3 55 |
| Common Yorkers | 3 40@3 45 |
| Roughs | 2 25@2 75 |

**Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.**

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, November 10, 1879.

CATTLE.

While the number was considerably short of that of last Monday, it was in excess of the demand, the best evidence of which being that there was quite a number left over unsold, and the market was one of the worst of the season. Prices on all grades were much lower, and the market was slow at the decline—there was an entire absence of anything like excitement. The warm weather, no doubt, had its effect in curtailing the demand, but the importation of fresh beef from St. Louis and Chicago appears to have discouraged the butchers more than anything else; some of our best butchers report that their business has been curtailed considerably since the inauguration of the dressed beef era, and intimate that in order to compete with the same they will be obliged to buy a poorer and cheaper grade of cattle. This importation business appears to be injuring the best but